THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THOMAS.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

His Army Floundering in the Bogs of Tennessee.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PONTOONS.

Demoralized Condition of the Rebel Cavalry.

THEY ABANDON MOST OF THEIR WAGON TRAIN.

THE PURSUIT VIGOROUSLY PRESSED

NEAR COLUMBIA, December 23.—The infantry, artillery, and cavalry fairly divide the honors of a great victory.

The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section. General Hatch's Division covers itself with glory, capturing 16 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 735 prisoners, and 3 division battle-flags. His loss is 400 men.

Hood's pontoons and equipage have been captured.

The cavalry of Hood's army have abandoned most of their wagon train.

The cars will run up to Duck river to-morrow. —*New York Times.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

Safe Return of the Eppedition to Plymouth.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

Reported Repulse of the Union Gunboats at Poplar Point, Roanoke River.

NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT BRANCH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AN EXPEDITION FROM PLYMOUTH.

NEWBERN, December 16.—An expedition under the command of Colonel Frenkle, left Plymouth on the 9th inst., under orders from Brigadier-General Palmer, commanding the district of North Carolina.

SKIRMISH AT GARDNER'S BRIDGE.

The first point reached was Gardner's bridge, on the Roanoke river, beyond Jamesto n. Here was encountered a force of Rebel cavalry—probably acting as videttes—the main force (infantry) being strongly intrenched on the heights beyond, the position being approached by a bridge.

By the rapid movements of Captain Donegan, who led the advance, the Rebels were frustrated in their design of destroying this bridge; and the 9th New Jersey, which formed in column by platoons, rushed onward energetically across the bridge, up the heights, and succeeded shortly in driving the enemy from his position, with but slight loss to either party. Captain Graham, with his cavalry, charged in his most gallant style, and following closely on the heels of the flying Rebels, succeeded in taking several prisoners.

THE ENEMY PURSUED TO FOSTER'S MILLS.

The main column continued its onward march, but did not succeed in coming up with the Rebels until reaching Foster's Mills, where they were discovered strongly intrenched, and with one piece of artillery. Similar to their first position, this was approachable alone over a bridge, which this time the enemy had succeeded in destroying; but a plank served the purpose, although the transit was of a more hazardous character. The command, however, crossed in safety by this means, and in line of battle confronted the Rebels on the other side.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

The enemy now opened with his artillery, to which our force responded by a brisk fire of musketry, which had the effect of dislodging the enemy.

ENGAGEMENT AT SPRING GREEN CHURCH.

On advancing to Spring Green church, on the road to Hamilton, and about three miles distant, the Rebels were again encountered, their position likewise strong, and their force materially increased. Deeming it inexpedient to attack them in front, a flank movement was made under the direction of Colonel Stuart, with his own regiment, the 9th New Jersey, and the 27th Massachusetts.

During the night this movement was effected by the command crossing the river by means of some drifting wood, and early the next morning, much to the surprise of the astonished Rebels, Colonel STUART attacked them in their rear. Finding themselves assailed and hard pressed in front and rear, the enemy essayed to escape by suddenly piercing the weakest point in our lines, which after some fighting they succeeded in accomplishing, but not without heavy loss to themselves.

CAPTURES.

We captured in this engagement five Rebel commissioned officers, including one Colonel, Hinton, 68th North Carolina regiment, and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE COLUMN RETURNS.

The column here halted, and the object of their errand having been accomplished as far as practicable, the command disembarked to Plymouth.

INABILITY OF THE GUNBOATS TO CO-OPERATE.

A fleet of gunboats which accompanied the expedition on setting out, was unable to co-operate or advance beyond Jamestown, owing to the number of torpedoes sunken in the river by the enemy, and by which several boats were lost—as reported in a previous despatch.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Captain Judson, Adjutant-General of this district, left yesterday with a flag-of-truce party to meet the Rebel authorities at Kinston.

REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY IN NEWBERN.

Newbern and vicinity are again beginning to assume a busy aspect, and the indications of the ravages of the fearful epidemic that so lately and fatally raged here, have almost disappeared.—*New York Herald.*

Rebel Accounts.

WILMINGTON, December 21, [illegible].—All quiet at Newbern. The enemy is moving up Roanoke river against Fort Branch.

ATTACK UPON THE UNION GUNBOATS AT POPLAR POINT.

WILMINGTON, December 22, 1864.—General Leventhrope attacked the enemy's gunboats and barges below Poplar Point, on the Roanoke river on Tuesday evening. The fight lasted three hours, when the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was resumed yesterday, when the enemy succeeded in landing some sharpshooters. Their main fleet of gunboats and transports remain below the attacking force.

DEFEAT OF A NAVAL ATTACK ON FORT BRANCH.

It will be seen from our despatches that a naval attack on Fort Branch, on the Roanoke river, has been handsomely repulsed.

DEFEAT OF AN ATTEMPT TO LAND ON ROANOKE RIVER.

WILMINGTON, December 23.—General Leventhrope yesterday again repulsed the enemy, who attempted to land on Roanoke river.

—The Empress Eugenie again pouts and vows she won't go to Nice. She evidently is not a nice girl.

THIRD EDITION

SHERMAN.

FALL OF SAVANNAH.

History of our Operations.

THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS

Demand for a Surrender of the City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 26.—The steamer *California*, Captain Godfrey, arrived at a late hour last evening from Fort Pulaski, bringing important despatches from General Sherman, and glorious intelligence confirmatory of the capture of Savannah on the 21st.

On the 20th General Sherman having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee, and several other of the minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal entrenchments surrounding the town, and planting his siege batteries in such close proximity to the Rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under the command of Hardee, sent a summons by flag of truce to the effect that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence. At this summons the rebel General sent back a reply that as his communications were yet open and his men fully supplied with subsistence and stores of every kind, they are enabled to withstand a long siege, and he was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens and property which had been placed under his protection until his forces were overpowered and he be compelled to surrender. Every preparation had been made by General Sherman to assault the Rebel position next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their entrenchments.

Several regiments of infantry immediately advanced, to take possession of them, and shortly afterwards General Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of its citizens the surrender of the place.

It appears that Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open across the Savannah was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat.

His troops immediately set to work to partially destroy the navy yard and all the Government property, and at twilight, under the protection of two iron-clad rams, succeeded in crossing the Savannah river, over a causeway, to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston.

32,000 bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the Rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy.

The two ironclad rams were sunk, and all the government property and stores which they could not carry off with them, they burned or threw into the river.—Four steamers and a small gunboat were captured, which, together with the cotton, and a large amount of Rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of the victorious army.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

Capture of Blockade-Runners.

The Navy Department has received information of the results of the cruise of the United States steamer *Chocuna*, Captain Meade, off Velasco, Texas, by which it appears that on November 24 she chased ashore a schooner which was totally wrecked by a heavy sale.

On December 4 she captured the three-masted schooner *L. O. Wood*, with a cargo of 221 bales of long staple cotton.

On December 5 she captured the British steamer *Lot Hurley*, of Montreal, with an assorted cargo.

The Military Situation.

Universal and unbounded joy is felt here at the glorious aspect of the military situation for the Union cause. The horizon is bright all round, while throughout the Confederacy a wail of despair, deep and prolonged, goes up. Before Sherman the path of conquest and glory lies open. He states that his army is flushed with victory, and demands to be led into South Carolina; and the General expects to have Charleston by the 1st of January.

Meanwhile, the fleet will proceed to Augusta and the line of Savannah will be held *en permanence*. Butler, largely reinforced, is not confining his efforts to a direct attack on Wilmington, but, according to the statements of the Richmond press, he has a powerful force moving up the Roanoke to sever communications between Wilmington and Richmond.

From Tennessee the news is equally auspicious. Hood finds himself, without trains or artillery, brought up at the Tennessee river, which, swollen by the late heavy rains, is utterly impassable. General Thomas with his magnificent army, is within six miles of Hood's rear. Meanwhile, another column is moving on Corinth, while still another is advancing on Mobile.

Opening of the Potomac.

The moderation of the weather, and the efforts of the ice-boat *Atlantic*, has opened the Potomac river; and navigation has been resumed again from this point. Although the channels are filled with floating ice, the large fleet of Government transports and steamers which were ice bound for several days off Griesbora Point, arrived up Sunday afternoon.

Arrival of the "Charlotte Vanderbilt."

The steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, with the mails and passengers and fifty-eight Rebel deserters, arrived here yesterday afternoon from City Point, but she experienced considerable difficulty in getting through the floating ice. The *John Brooks* went down with the mails yesterday, and to-day the boats will resume their regular trips.

Salute to Sherman.

A salute of three hundred guns was fired yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, from Franklin Square, in this city, by order of the Secretary of War, in honor of the news from Sherman and the fall of Savannah.

Reports of Scouts.

Recent scouting expeditions in Virginia by our cavalry has disclosed the fact that the Rebels have driven all the cattle out of Loudon county. On this side of Bull Run Mountains, however, quite a large number of sheep, cows, hogs, etc., are yet to be found.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

J. A. McDonough, a citizen, was sent to this city on Sunday from Harper's Ferry, and committed to the Old Capitol, upon the charge of being one of the party who murdered Captain E. M. Buchanan, a Federal officer, in Charlestown, Va., on the 27th of last September.

SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, AND WILMINGTON.

Map of the Atlantic Coast, Showing the Scenes of Operations of the Armies of Generals Sherman, Foster, and Butler, and the Squadrons of Admirals Porter and Dahlgren.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gordonsville Probably Occupied.

From the Richmond Whig, December 24.

The telegraph operator at Gordonsville reported this morning that he was about to withdraw from that place, as our forces had fallen back and the Yankees were advancing. The probabilities are that Gordonsville has been occupied by the enemy, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that before they are many hours older they will wish they had remained at home.

Breckinridge's Department.

OUR RAIDERS REPORTED DEFEATED AND RETREATING.

From the Richmond Enquirer, December 23.

Although there is no official news of importance from Southwestern Virginia, enough is known to warrant the belief that the enemy has been punished severely by Witcher and Breckinridge in several conflicts, and that he is now making with all speed back towards Tennessee. Among other injuries inflicted by the enemy during the raid was the destruction of the offices of the Abingdon *Virginian* and the Bristol *Register*.

The Fleet off Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 21.—The Yankee fleet is still riding at anchor off the bar, with no change in position. Their Monitors are not yet visible. The weather is stormy, and it is exceedingly rough outside. Should the gale cease, the enemy cannot find under forty-eight hours.

WILMINGTON, December 22.—The Federal fleet have been driven off the shore by the storm, the masts of the *Wabash* and *Colorado* being only visible. It is uncertain whether they have sought a port, or gone South. The wind is light and the sea very rough.

WILMINGTON, December 23.—Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no other change since last despatch. The wind has subsided, and the sea is becoming smooth.

The Trans-Mississippi Department.

PRICE REORGANIZING HIS ARMY—IT IS PRONOUNCED THE LAGEST CORPS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 23.

A gentleman, direct from the Trans Mississippi Department, brings information that General Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him, into five new brigades. General Joe Kelly and General John B. Clark, Jr., have each a division. General Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's brigade. Colonel John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment one thousand eight hundred strong.

On the 11th of November General Price was issuing rations to thirty-three thousand men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man is a Missourian. General Fagan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the 4th of November.

Escaped Officers Recaptured by the Rebels.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 23.

Twenty odd Yankees, captured by some of Colonel Thomas' men, in the Smoky Mountain, were brought here this week. Among them are two majors, six captains, and twelve lieutenants. They escaped from the guard at Columbia, S. C., and were making their way to the Federal lines, when Thomas's "lugins" gobbled them up.—*Asheville (N.C.) News.*

The Rebel General Fitz Lee Again in the Saddle.

From the Richmond Whig, December 24.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says the country will be gratified to learn that the gallant General Fitzhugh Lee has recovered from his wound received at Winchester on the 19th of September, and has again gone to the front to resume his command. He has been in Charlottesville a day or so, and left yesterday. He will be welcomed by his old comrades, who, we trust, will not again be deprived of his valuable services. Among the "cavaliers" of the South, few have acted a more conspicuous part than this distinguished officer.

Conduct of Hood's Rebels in Columbia, Tennessee.

From the Richmond Whig, December 21.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, writing from Columbia, Tennessee, describes the evacuation of the town by the Yankees and the entry of the Confederates, and adds:—"Some of the boys plundered confectionaries and filled their arms with knicknacks. Some were laden with boots and shoes and hats; some with bags of flour; some had tinware enough to open a Confederate hotel; everything was plundered. But while this jubilant *melee* for spoils was at it height, General Forrest, with the good taste characteristic of both of us, rode along the pavement weighted to the gunwales with pretty girls, and plundered the honey from a hundred willing lips. To see them running to the streets, raising their little hands in joy, and crying, 'Lor'! yonder's Gen'l Forrest! yonder's Gen'l Forrest! howd'y, Gen'l Forrest!' and an ocean of similar exclamations, and then turning up their little faces and pouting their pretty mouths with a lamblike submission for his kisses, makes one thrust his hands to the elbows in his breeches pockets and wish he was in Forrest's boots."

Exchange of Prisoners to be Resumed at Richmond.

From the Richmond Sentinel, December 24.

Our authorities have delivered to the Federal agent at the ports of Savannah and Charleston twelve thousand Federal captives, and received in exchange so far about three thousand. The nine thousand due us will be delivered near Richmond, so that we shall soon have the privilege of welcoming home a large number of our soldiers now in captivity.

Great Stampede of Negroes from Richmond—How they Fight for their Masters.

From the Richmond Dispatch, December 20.

A regular panic and stampede has taken place among the negroes of this city. Between forty and fifty have run off to the Yankees since last Saturday, in most cases carrying their trunks and household goods. On Wednesday night seven negroes belonging to Mr. Valentine Hicklar, living just beyond Union Hill, went off, carrying all their furniture. The cause of the stampede is the report that has gotten abroad that all the male negroes are to be put into the army.

The Georgia Exempts.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MACON, Georgia, December 9, 1864.—Hon. Walter R. Staples, of Virginia:—Sir:—In what purports to be a published synopsis of a recent discussion in the House of Representatives, in Congress, you are reported to have stated that the number of persons exempt from conscription by me in this State, including the militia in State service, amounts to about fifteen thousand men.

As this publication has produced a very erroneous impression upon the public mind, and as I cannot suppose you intend to misrepresent or to do injustice to a State which has done her whole duty to the cause and to the Confederacy, and which, I think I may say without disparagement, has had under arms during the past summer and fall a larger portion of her white male population than any other State in the Confederacy, I take liberty to publish this note addressed to you, to correct an error into which you have fallen.

Of the fifteen thousand men to whom you refer, all but about fourteen hundred and fifty are the militia who now are, and most of them for months past have been, in active military service under the command and control of a Confederate general, confronting the enemy.

These fourteen hundred and fifty are comprised of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, justices of the inferior courts, sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries, tax collectors and receivers, and are absolutely necessary to the existence of the State Government. A large proportion of them are over fifty years of age, and would not, if put out of office, be subject to Confederate conscription.

The militia organized, and in service, are composed partly of county officers under fifty years of age, partly of Confederate bonded exempts, and partly of men detailed by the Confederate Government as agriculturalists, etc., who are held by the Supreme Court of this State to be subject to militia duty, and have been ordered by me into active service as part of the militia. Much the larger part, however, is composed of boys between sixteen and seventeen, and old men between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who, under the laws of Congress, are not subject to Confederate service. All these must, in your estimate, be set down as exempt by the Governor from service in the Confederate armies, when they are, in fact, exempt both by the laws of Congress and of the State Legislature. I will remark further, in this connection, that the State officers in Georgia are declared exempt from conscription, not by authority of the Governor, but by a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State.

Georgia seceded from the old Union to protect her rights and maintain her sovereignty, and she will, in her new alliance, neither permit the entire machinery of her State government to be stopped," her "courts of justice to be closed," the "authority of her magistrates suspended," nor her "State lines to be obliterated."

Nearly fifty regiments of her sons have spent years under arms in Virginia, and those of them who survive are now defending the capital of that glorious old commonwealth, while a powerful army marches through their own beloved State; occupies and deserates their own capital; burns their cities and villages; destroys hundreds of miles of the railroads of their State, and plunders them of their property, leaving their wives and children without bread.

Their Executive asks for aid, and especially that the sons of Georgia may be permitted to return and strike a blow in her defense. It is denied, and she is left without an infantry force, while her capital is in the headquarters of General Sherman, to confront his powerful army, except the Confederate Reserves in the State, and the State officers and militia reserve, amounting in the aggregate to a few thousand men, many of them with but little physical strength to endure the hardships of the camp.

Not a thousand men of all her large number of splendid regiments and battalions of veteran infantry, in Confederate service, were left upon her soil, or permitted, prior to the occupancy of her capital by the enemy, to return to her when her territory was being overrun, her cities, towns, villages, and private dwellings sacked and burned.

With these facts before you, I leave it to your own judgment as a man of candor, which your character, as a Virginia representative, authorizes me to assume, whether your published remarks do justice to a State whose sons have acted as gallantly and made as great sacrifices as others upon the soil of Virginia, and whether my State should, with her late sad experience, turn over to Confederate control her State officers, and her old men and boys, to be taken from her limits; which would leave her perfectly powerless even to ward off the blows from vital points, should the armies of the enemy again pass over her territory.

Had the sons of Georgia been permitted to return to the soil of Georgia, as asked by her Executive a short time since, the army of General Sherman would never have passed over it nor desecrated her capital. Very respectfully, &c.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Letter from General Kilpatrick.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. E. Shaller, of West Point, New York, mother-in-law of General Judson Kilpatrick. She also received the battle flag of his cavalry, and a silk Rebel pocket handkerchief, captured at the sacking of Atlanta. The trophies can be seen in the window of Tiffany & Co.:—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM SAVANNAH, December 19.—My dear, dear Mother:—I am well and safe; have had many hard battles, but was victorious in all. We will soon take Savannah. Will write you a long letter to-morrow. Send word to Jersey. Address your letters, Kilpatrick's Cavalry, Sherman's army, Savannah. Willie is well. Goodbye, dear mother. KILL.

THE MORMONS AS TAX-PAYERS.—It appears that Utah, claiming 100,000 inhabitants, paid into the United States Treasury the paltry sum of $6140, while Nebraska, with only 35,000 inhabitants, and no mineral resources, paid double that sum, her aggregate being $12,338. Oregon, with only 52,000 inhabitants in 1860, and probably 75,000 now, paid in 1863 the handsome sum of $61,304 of internal revenue. After having heard so much about the mineral wealth of Utah, and the wonderful industry and prosperity of its people, we must infer from the above that the latter are not such good tax-payers as they ought to be.

—Colonel L. C. Baker, the War Office detective, has been brought up all standing in the District Criminal Court, the jury having found him guilty on a charge of false imprisonment. Judge Wylie decided that even under the law of the last session, no man could make arbitrary arrests without the written instructions of the President. Baker will appeal to a full bench.

SHERIDAN.

Successful Reconnoissance by the Third Cavalry Division—General Payne Attempts to Surprise the Camp—His Forces Repulsed with Heavy Loss—The Rebel Force Still in the Valley—Our Losses.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, December 23.—On Monday, the 19th instant, the 3d Cavalry Division, General Custer, started on a reconnoissance up the valley, and returned to camp last evening, having successfully accomplished the object of the movement. The column was preceded by a party of scouts, under Major Young. Rebel scouts were met with at intervals all along the road up to Woodstock, where the command went into camp the first night.

On Tuesday morning the march was continued up the pike. At Edenburg three companies of Rebel cavalry were picketing, and were driven away by the scouts under Major Young, capturing four of the party. On Tuesday night the command encamped on both sides of the road, near Lacy's Spring, nine miles south of Newmarket, the 1st Brigade, Colonel Pennington, being in advance; the 2d Brigade, General Chapman, in the rear. The usual precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and nothing transpired during the night to alarm the camp; but at about 6 o'clock (just before daybreak) the following morning, the pickets of the 2d Brigade (the New Hampshire Cavalry), guarding a road leading in a westerly direction to the back road, gave the alarm, and instantly a whole brigade of Rebel cavalry, headed by General Payne, made a dash around the picket into the camp, and were within a few yards of the 8th New York before discovered at that point. This regiment was instantly engaged, but being overpowered by superior numbers, fell back, when the 1st Vermont, Colonel Wells and the 15th and 22d New York, were brought in, and the enemy were charged out of the camp, and driven between one and two miles. While the 2d Brigade was thus engaged, a force of the enemy, estimated to number about three hundred men, charged in, from the same side of the road, upon the 1st Brigade.

These were, in a very short time, driven off with heavy loss. Here the men of the 2d Ohio sat in their saddles until the enemy were within fifty yards, when the Ohio boys commenced emptying Rebel saddles with their seven-shooters; and, after firing one volley, charged, scattering them in every direction. When the dash was made around the picket of the 1st New Hampshire, upon the 2d brigade, about fifty of the 1st New Hampshire boys were cut off. These were all captured except Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchings and fifteen men.

Captain Lee, Provost Marshal of the division, reports as having received thirty-three prisoners (including two captains), representing the 7th, 8th, and 12th Virginia Cavalry. After this brief affair, finding that Wharton's (late Rhodes') division of infantry was coming down the pike, and the special object of the expedition having been accomplished, General Custer fell back without being molested by the enemy.

It appears that the enemy received early information of this movement on Monday night, by scout to Newmarket, and from thence the news was telegraphed to Staunton, the infantry headquarters, and to Waynesboro, the cavalry headquarters. That night Rosser marched to Harrisburg, and the next morning moved down the back road, while the infantry came down the pike, and, by a forced march, reached Lacy's Spring Wednesday morning, when the attack was made.

Nearly the whole of the attacking force was dressed in blue clothing, which caused some ludicrous scenes, as it was impossible, at times, to distinguish between friends and enemies. This fact caused the enemy, during the height of the excitement, to shoot down some of their own men by mistake, and at the same time it enabled others to escape who otherwise could not have done so. The charging party had their revolvers to use the sabre only, and had it been strictly obeyed, they might have met with some degree of success; fortunately, however, several of the most excited used their revolvers when near the pickets, so that the camp was alarmed in season.

At least fifteen of the enemy were killed, and a large number are known to have been wounded. Our loss was two killed and twenty-two wounded. The men suffered terribly from cold, and some of them had their feet frozen on the march.

When the 1st Vermont was in position, ready to charge, a party of the enemy, only a few rods distant, moved slowly along their front, as if within their own lines. Major Cummings and Captain Mitchell were ordered to charge, but just at that instant a superior officer said no; that they were some of our own men.

A sergeant rode out to ascertain to what command they belonged, and the enemy responded, "22d New York." Not answering some other questions readily, he became satisfied as to the real character, and the signal was given. Many saddles were emptied as it was, but scarcely a man could have escaped had their true character been known. At another time Captain Stone, of the 2d Brigade staff, got quite indignant at a party of about fifty Rebels whom he tried to rally, for neglecting to obey his orders.

Major Cummings, of the 1st Vermont, and Captain Everts, of the 8th Virginia Rebel Cavalry, met in camp and had some talk together, without either knowing that the other was an enemy. The adjutant of the 8th New York undertook to call a Rebel sergeant to account for trying to steal something from an ambulance. At one time indeed no man dared fire or strike, for fear of hitting a friend. Lieutenant Palmer, 1st New Hampshire, got mixed up in the Rebel ranks, and only discovered his mistake when a Rebel asked him where Rosser was. He subsequently escaped. Some of the enemy must have slept cold that night, for many were peeled of their clothing on the spot.

While on this trip, Dr. Wood, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Division, undertook to ascertain the fate of some of our wounded men left in Rebel hands several weeks ago. He succeeded in ascertaining that Wm. P. Abbey, Co. H, 24 New York Cavalry, who was wounded in the abdomen at Mount Jackson, November 22, died on the following day, and that J. Loring, Co. H., 1st West Virginia Cavalry (2d Division), shot through the lungs at the same time and place, died December 5. Both of these men have before been reported as prisoners.

One man was brought to the Mount Jackson (Rebel) hospital on the 22d November, insensible, and died that night. His name could not be ascertained, because he had been robbed of everything before being brought there. Dr. Wood says the Rebel surgeon admitted that his books had been very imperfectly kept, and that it was possible others had died whose names were not recorded.

The only Rebel force now in the Valley is believed to be Rosser's cavalry and Wharton's division of infantry. The prisoners taken had not heard of Hood's disaster, nor do they know much about Sherman.

On Monday last a party of guerrillas dashed into the camp of the Second Cavalry Division during the absence of that command, when only a few men were present, with a view evidently of destroying property. They not only failed in accomplishing their object, but left a dead man and several prisoners behind when they were driven out.—*New York Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PEAK'S CASE—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader. The case of Peak, who, for some weeks, has been in the custody of the military authorities, on a charge of being concerned in the alleged embezzlements at the Navy Yard, was again up this morning. In accordance with the decision of Judge Cadwalader, rendered a few days ago, Peak was produced in Court, and was surrendered into the custody of the United States Marshal. He was then admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 to appear before a court-martial to answer any charge that may be preferred.

The Court adjourned until Friday.

—General Thomas' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—a worsted Hood.

—Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, is dangerously ill, and his recovery is deemed very doubtful.

—The late Mr. Hudson Gurney, of England, among other numerous legacies, left the following:—£160,000 and his mansion at Kesworth to Mr. John H. Gurney, his cousin; £120,000 to Mrs. Daniel Gurney; £20,000 to Mr. Francis Hay Gurney; £12,000 to Mr. Arthur Kett Barclay; £1000 to the Norwich Quakers' Meeting—a sum equal to one and a half million of dollars.

—The Lieutenant-General of the United States army was walking on the deck at City Point, a day or two ago, apparently absorbed in thought, and with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, when a negro guard touched his shoulder, saying, "No smoking on the deck, sir." "Are those your orders?" asked the General, looking up. "Yes, sir," replied the negro, courteously, but decidedly. "Very good orders," said Grant, throwing his cigar into the water.

EUROPE.

Funeral of Mr. Dayton—The French Press on the Character of the Deceased.

PARIS, December 6.—The last sad duties to the remains of the late American Minister to France were performed this afternoon in the American Chapel of the Rue de Berry. The reading of the opening services was shared by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of New Haven, Conn., and the Rev. Mr. Lamson, of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard.

The chapel was crowded to overflowing; many went away for want of room, and a large crowd remained standing in the street. The Government sent a detachment of soldiers of the line, two files of which, with fixed bayonets, and knapsacks on their backs, held the two aisles of the church, while the street in front of the church was also held by a double file, resting on their arms.

The coffin, placed on a platform in front of the pulpit, was draped in the American flag, and decorated with flowers. The Emperor was represented on this occasion by one of his Chamberlains, who attended in a state carriage; the Diplomatic Corps was fully represented; there were many leading secessionist persons—former friends of the deceased in public life at Washington; and in every direction the eye encountered notabilities of the political and fashionable world. Such a tribute to the memory of the deceased was a great source of satisfaction to his friends, and to all those who knew by association the eminent qualities of his head and heart.

The French press, and especially the ministerial press, have exhausted their eloquence in terms of praise of the deceased minister. We have never seen an equal amount of eulogy given to any deceased foreign minister at Paris. M. Paulin Limayrac says of him this morning in the *Constitutionnel*, in an article which assumes the form of the usual semi-official utterance of that paper:—

"Mr. Dayton, taken away prematurely from the esteem of all those who knew him, carries with him universal regrets. As we have already said, this honorable diplomat was one of the inheritors of the sage and noble traditions bequeathed to their country and to history by the founders and the early statesmen of the American Republic. He was of the school of the Washingtons and Franklins. The agent of his Government in France during a period of great trial to the country, and charged with the most delicate responsibilities, Mr. Dayton has known how, by the courtesy of his manners, the prudence of his language, and his moderation, to avoid the complications and embarrassments which might have otherwise arisen. The United States lose in Mr. Dayton an eminent citizen, while we, on our part, are left to accompany, with respect to the grave the wise statesman and the honest man."

In a previous number the *Constitutionnel* said of the deceased Minister:—

"Mr. Dayton was one of the most distinguished and enlightened men of the United States. From his courteous manner and his always well chosen and measured language, every one could recognise in him a diplomatist who had followed the good traditions bequeathed by the first generation of statesmen of the American Republic."

The *Opinion Nationale*, after giving a sketch of the deceased Minister's life and public services, adds:—

"The honorable gentleman fulfilled his diplomatic functions with a rectitude and tact which procured him the esteem of even his political adversaries; and assuredly he had to take an active part in a whole series of important and delicate questions. It will suffice to mention the affair of the *Trent*—the repeated visits of the Confederate war vessels to ports of France—the different phases of the Mexican expedition—the offers of European mediation rejected by the United States—and the building of war vessels for the South at Nantes and Bordeaux. In all these difficult circumstances he has always had a safe rule of conduct—an infallible guide—political probity."

The *Patrie*, a paper unscrupulously hostile to the Union, contains the following notice:—

"Our political differences," it observes, "do not prevent us from joining with the Unionists in their regret for the death of the able diplomatist, as well as honest man and perfect gentleman, whom their cause has just lost. In the difficult circumstances in which his country was placed, Mr. Dayton never departed from the dignity becoming a diplomatist. Being obliged to make himself the echo of the haughty and sometimes excessive exigencies of Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton found means to mitigate their harshness, and thus to neutralize the just influence which the Confederate representatives had acquired in Europe. Mr. Dayton was personally known to the Emperor Napoleon III. whom he frequently met during his residence in the State of New Jersey."

The *Journal des Debates* contains a lengthy and highly comdlimentary notice from the able and sympathetic pen of Professor Ladoulaye. The *Presse*, the *France*, the *Siecle*, all speak in terms corresponding to those quoted above. The *France*, the organ of Mr. Slidell, was the only paper which contained any notice of the death the day after it occurred, and this note, which was a very kind and complimentary one, is said to have been furnished by Mr. Slidell himself.

It is known that Mr. Slidell cherished the highest respect for Mr. Dayton, and never hesitated to manifest it. So good an understanding had grown up between the deceased and the French Government in those later times, that there is reason to believe the Government deeply regrets this loss. We are sure that our own Government would have been the gainer by his longer stay on earth.

By this death Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, the First Secretary of Legation, falls into the title of Charge des Affaires de la Legation, until he is raised to the title of Charge d'Affaires, or until another minister is appointed.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARINE DISASTERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 26.—A heavy storm has been prevailing along the coast for the last few days, causing considerable damage to the coasting schooners and other shipping.

The schooner *Sidney C. Tyler*, Captain Steelman, with coal from Philadelphia for Port Royal, and schooner *Mary Steadman*, from New York, with forage to Port Royal, put in here for a harbor this morning; the former in a leaking condition, and the latter with all her sails, except the jib, blown away.

The steamer *D. H. Mount*, which arrived here to-day from Newberne, reports having passed a sunken schooner, apparently near, bearing S. E. by E. from Hatteras Light, on the 25th instant. Both masts were standing. She was judged to be about three hundred tons burden.

☞—The Toronto *Globe* says of Counsel that "he is either a knave or a fool; the most incompetent of magistrates or the greatest scoundrel between the two oceans."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.*]

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 40½. Noon, 45. ½ P. M., 43½. Wind, W. by N.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.—A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at noon to-morrow, by order of the Union League, in honor of the recent victory of General Sherman. The salute will be fired by the Keystone Battery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, December 27.

The stock market is dull but steady this morning, and most of the transactions are in Oil Shares. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. 5-20s sold at 107¼@108¼, an advance of ¼. 119 was bid for old 7-30s, and 115 bid for 6s of 1881 and 116¼ asked. Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 93½.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 57¼; and Northern Central at 53; 64 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57¼ for Philadelphia and Germantown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 80 for Lehigh Valley; 20 for Elmira common; 50 for Preferred; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

There is little or nothing doing in City Passenger Railroad shares; 68 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 18 for Arch Street; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 20 for Green and Coates; 47 was asked for Tenth and Eleventh, and 11½ for Race and Vine.

Bank shares continue very firm, with sales of Commonwealth at 50½; 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 68 for Farmers' and Mechanics' (old stock); 58 for Commercial; 80 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 125 for Southwark; 43½ for Penn Township; 110 for Western; and 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 200 was asked for North America.

Canal shares continue inactive at about former rates, with sales of Delaware Division at 36, and Union Canal bonds at 21¼@22. 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39 for preferred; 70 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil stocks are in fair demand; but prices, as we have noticed for some time past, continue unsettled, with sales of Eldorado, to notice at 2; Curtin at 15⅜@15½; Coon Planter at 7⅞@7¼; Caldwell at 7¾; Olmstead 2⅜; Excelsior 1½; Story Farm 2⅞; Walnut Island 2¼; and Union Petroleum 2; 27 was bid for Cherry Run; and 9½ for Dalzell.

Gold is active this morning, but prices have declined ⅝@6 per cent. since Saturday evening, opening at 209¾; advanced and sold at 211⅜ at 10 o'clock; 214 at 11; rallied and sold at 216 at 12, and 217½ at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 27
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading R.....b30	56⅛	100 sh Densmore.....b30	7
200 sh do.....cash	56⅛	200 sh Hibbard.....	2⅜
100 sh do.....cash	57⅛		

FIRST BOARD.

$400 U S 5-20s.....	108	500 sh Corn Plant	7½
$400 do.....	107⅞	100 sh do.....830	7¾
$1400 do.....	107½	200 sh Olmstead.....	2⅜
$50 do.....	108⅛	75 sh do.....	2¼
$50 do.....	107½	200

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond Dates of Saturday—Porter-Butler Expedition—Fleet Off Wilmington—Yankee Movement on Gordonsville—From Southwestern Virginia—The Trans-Mississippi Department—A Venemous Little Abolitionist—Non-Combatants Expelled from Charleston The Slaves Ordered to Leave the City—Jeff Davis Reviews the Situation—Beauregard Heard From—Union Expedition on Weldon.

From Wilmington, North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Federal fleet is still riding at anchor off the bar. No change. The monitors are not visible, and the weather is thick, stormy, and exceedingly rough outside. If the gale should cease, the enemy could not land under forty-eight hours. All is quiet at Newbern, but the enemy are moving up the Roanoke River against Fort Branch.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Federal fleets have drawn off from the shore, and only the masts of the *Colorado* and *Wabash* are visible. It is uncertain whether they have sought port or gone South. High winds and very rough sea. General LEVENTHORPE attacked the enemy's gun-boats and barges below Popiar Point, on the Roanoke River, on Tuesday evening. The fight continued three hours, and the enemy were repulsed with some loss. They resumed the attack on yesterday and landed some sharp-shooters. Their main fleet of gun-boats and transports remain below in attacking force.

A Yankee Movement on Gordonsville.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the Yankee column which we stated yesterday as moving against Gordonsville, has made but little progress. The advance guard, as it was supposed to be, consisting of 1000 or 1500 hundred cavalry, reached Madison Court House, fifteen miles from Gordonsville, on Wednesday. The main body, comprising infantry and cavalry, were reported to be coming up. During yesterday the cavalry advanced three or four miles in the direction of Gordonsville, and at last accounts our troops were skirmishing with them. It was reported at Gordonsville that the enemy's objective point was not Gordonsville, but Charlottesville. The enemy have already made two unsuccessful attempts on Charlottesville, and this is declined to add to the number of their failures. The Central trains are running on their usual time. It is reported that ROSSER has driven the enemy back down the Valley.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

The wires are working to STAUNTON. It is reported that SHERIDAN'S infantry have gone back down the valley. The cavalry force in Madison has been definitely heard from. Yesterday they reached a point near Gordonsville, where they were met by some of our troops, and the fighting lasted till dark. It is said to have been favorable to us. This cavalry force is now said to be six thousand strong, and if this be so it must consist of nearly all of SHERIDAN'S mounted men. Nevertheless Gordonsville and the road are considered to be quite safe.

From Southwestern Virginia.

There was no news from the Yankee raiders in Southwestern Virginia yesterday. The storm of Wednesday must increase the difficulties in the way of the escape of the enemy. From our telegrams in another column it will be seen that the storm has reached Wilmington in full force, and has either driven the Yankee fleet out to sea or compelled it to seek port further South. It will also be seen from our despatches that the naval attack on Fort Branch, on the Roanoke River, has been handsomely repulsed.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

A gentleman direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department, brings information that Gen. PRICE has organized the recruits brought from Missouri by him, into five new brigades. Gen. JOE KELLY and Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Jr., have each a division. Gen. JEFF THOMPSON commands KELLY'S old brigade, and Col. JOHN T. COFFEE has recruited a regiment 1800 strong.

On the 12th of November, Gen. PRICE was issuing rations to 30,000 men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest Corps in the Confederate army, and every man a Missourian.

General FAGAN, whom he detached for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the 4th of November.

Porter's Fleet—No Attack Yet.

Telegrams from Wilmington to the Richmond Press Association, came through yesterday evening. No attack has been made. The great winds which have prevailed during the last few days must have been damaging to BUTLER'S or PORTER'S fleet. The iron-clads are not good things in stormy waters.

From South Carolina.

The *Mercury* of Thursday last says WHEELER'S cavalry is at Hardeeville. The enemy has constructed two batteries within range of the railroad near the Coosawatchie and continue to shell every passing train.

A Venomous Little Abolitionist.

Extract from an editorial of the Richmond *Examiner* of Friday:—

What pleasure can it give our Government to expose the country time after time to the importinance of that venomous little abolitionist, Lord RUSSELL? We should have thought that Mr. MASON, at least, was tired full two years ago of obtruding himself and his native land into notice of that supercilious Minister who refused audience to Mr. MASON himself and has never found any other title for these States than "so-called Confederate States."

Non-Combatants Ordered from Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday has the following order;—

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND AND THIRD SUB-DISTRICTS, SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Extract Special Orders No. 98.—First. On no account will non-combatants be allowed to enter the city of Charleston except in passing through to move to the interior portions of the State on after promulgation of this order. Slaves whose owners are now living beyond the limits of the city of Charleston, except the slaves to take charge of real estate which such have left unprotected, will be at once removed from the city. If in fifteen days after the issue of this order, any such are still found in the city, they will be at once arrested and sent out of the city to seek their owners.

By command of Major-General RANSOM.
Signed—WILLIAM F. NANCE, A. A. G.

Jeff. Davis' Organ on the Situation.

The following review of the situation is from the *Sentinel*, the organ of JEFF. DAVIS, and is important because it reflects his views:—"We have had seasons of such impenetrable gloom that our faith has been tried as by fire, and hope has been able to do no more than to oppose its courage to the present shock, and anxiously to anticipate the return of prosperity, to cast anchor, and wisa for day. And however long the night and violent tempest day has never failed to dawn at last, and to gild our skies with brightness and beauty. It shall be so again. The thing which has been is the thing which shall be. For some days we have had a succession of unpleasant tidings. Shouts of our enemies have broken upon our ears like the howl of exulting demons rejoicing in the prospect of running down their prey.

But, thank heaven, our faith has had no very prolonged season of trial. Our hope has not been long in ecliue. Already the East is streaked with the light of dawn, and day will soon send abroad its full beams. In Tennessee, we presume, the worst is now over. Hood will probably continue his retreat to a favorable point, and take up a defensive position.

We will have lost men who have fallen or been captured, and bee des them we will have lost a large part of what we had gained and hoped to hold. We hope, however, we have secured a considerable number of recruits, and that altogether, if not so well off as we might have been, we are better off than if we had attempted nothing.

In Georgia we presume we have evacuated Savannah, or will find it necessary to do so. SHERMAN set out from Atlanta to capture everything. He was going to seize Macon and Augusta. He was going to seize our prison camp and set untold thousands of Federal captives at liberty. In truth, however, he has merely exchanged Atlanta, a city in the interior of our territory, for Savannah, a city on the edge.

It is just such an exchange as no military man would dream of making unless driven by necessity. Instead of conquest, it is evacuation. It has been from the beginning the opinion of eminent military men that it would have been wise to abandon such coast towns as Savannah, and even Richmond, and retire to the interior. SHERMAN, who had fled into the interior, makes an exchange for Savannah.

We have not learned what number of chickens and turkeys he boasts to have taken from hen-roosts along his track, but the advantage of trade is so greatly on our side that we can very well afford to throw them in. A number of minor enterprises were set on foot contemporaneously with the above leading operations.

WADDELL was set out to take Weldon, but was whipped at Meherrin, and after losing a number killed and captured, returned to camp. Many of the rest were frost bitten.

A Naval expedition started up the Roanoke, probably to co-operate with WADDELL. Three gunboats were blown up by torpedoes and the enterprise failed. Another party moved from Newbern upon Kingston, but was whipped and driven back.

BURNSIDE moved into Southwest Virginia, and cut down our railroads, and did us some inconvenience, but the news is that BRECKINRIDGE has visited him again.

A despatch from the Valley against Gordonsville was met and soundly defeated there on yesterday, and is probably at an end. An advance up the Valley has been whipped back. In these leader movements of the Yankee armies it is soon that there is nothing for them to boast of and nothing to depress us. There is a more important enterprise yet in progress of attempt, and of which the result is yet to be developed. We mean the expedition against Wilmington.

The high gales which have scourged the seas since that expedition was afloat have at least retarded the delivery of its blow, and given us time to prepare for resistance. We trust they have done more; for the waves off Carolina are extremely irritable, and crank and rare, under the lash of the winds, which are there peculiarly violent. The iron-clads are at best but very bad swimmers, and in such seas we may well hope that they have not been able to live at all. Unless BUTLER was indeed born to be hanged, there seems no hope that he may have been drowned.

A person who takes this general view will find himself like a child whose lamentations were unconsciously quieted by the contemplation of some thing that pleased him, and who before he could recover his anguish, had to inquire what he was crying about just now. Truly we have been depressed greatly beyond the occasion. We have forgotten the numberless defeats and disappointments we have inflicted on the enemy, attempts we have baffled, and advantages we have gained in our disappointment at missing large advantages we had hoped. Let us be thankful that the year closes as favorably as it is drawing, and let the season of festivity which is at hand be to us as to innocent joys.

Our armies have done gloriously in the year which is now running out to its last sands. The balances of its advantages is largely in our favor, and our cause and its prospects have advanced. Let us devoutly thank God and take courage.

The *Whig*, which has sometimes been very severe on JEFF. DAVIS, leads off in an editorial, of which we extract the first and last paragraphs:—

The Cause.

Whatever may be the opinions entertained in regard to the conduct of the war, there is one point on which two opinions are impossible; come what may, the cause must be upheld. Everything that is dear to man, every hope of the future is staked on this cause.

It may be that our rulers have erred in their judgment of men; it may be that they have been too much guided by their prejudices, still that does not absolve us from our allegiance to the cause. We perish—the people—the moment the struggle is abandoned, for the deliberate, declared purpose of the enemy is to exterminate the obstinate race of Reb ls, and to replace them with negroes first and Yankees afterwards. Our cause, then, involves not merely the right of self-government, but the higher right of self-preservation.

To yield is now only to encumbergity and slavery, but death itself; death in a thousand forms—by sword, by halter, by starvation, by all the appliances which tyranny can invent to break the heart and crush the soul. We cannot deny that the Yankee is ingenious, and all his ingenuity, in the event of our submission will be directed to secure us out of existence. We have daily evidences of the Yankee purpose to destroy the negro race on this continent.

His purpose is no less fixed to destroy the race of the South. Ours is literally a war for life or death, physical death. Victory or annihilation are the only alternatives. There is no denying this, that for the time the affairs of the Confederacy are under a cloud. The march of SHERMAN through the heart of Georgia has been accomplished, and he has been allowed to establish his communications with the naval force on the Atlantic without any other loss than that of some straggl rs and the usual wear and tear of an army on so long an expedition.

Savannah once occupied, he will endeavor not only to make valuable the line of the Savannah River useful for strategical purposes up to Augusta if we do not botimes impede its navigation, but he will also march at once upon Branchville, and endeavor to possess himself of that most important centre of railroad communication.

HOOD'S progress in Tennessee has been peremptorily checked, and his army has lost the compactness, efficiency and spirit which had signalized it after a few months service under JOHNSTON. Like the march of BRAGG into Kentucky, which ended with the battle of Murfreesboro', won by the men, and lost by the commanders, the move into Tennessee, also undertaken for the purpose of withdrawing SHERMAN from the Cotton States, has been an unsuccessful diversion.

The battle of Franklin may have been brilliant, but it was useless, and the affair of Nashville seems to have been the battle of Winchester over again. A miserable brigade of Yankee cavalry turns the flank of our army, and our intrunchments are abandoned, and the army in full retreat.

There is reason to believe that FORREST was absent on a similar diversion in Kentucky, and HOOD was thus deprived of the most efficient part of his forces. Were the forces that had been sent to defend East Tennessee and Western Virginia detained on a like diversion? BRECKINRIDGE, whom the Yankees had, with ten thousand men, at Spartanburg, in Tennessee, and whose command was scattered from the bank of the Holsoin to the head waters of the James, was far off in Abingdon, and the raid of the Yankees, which cost us our lead works, is nothing more, has the appearance of a perfect surprise.

THE LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

From Richmond papers of Saturday, received to-night at this Bureau, we extract the following:—

A Bit of Consolation.

From the Sentinel.

GRANT having, at the commencement of the campaign, tried the effect of concentration and failed, is now operating by means of "raids" in several directions at the same time. One has just come to grief in the Valley and a second at Gordonsville, another in Alabama, also one in South western Virginia.

Union Expedition on Weldon.

We learn from the Petersburg *Express* that a raiding column, composed of infantry and cavalry and artillery, has started off in the direction of Weldon, N. C., from Suffolk, no doubt to operate as a diversion in favor of the naval expedition against Wilmington.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department yesterday morning:

Beauregard Heard From.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—To General S. COOPER:—On the 16th instant the enemy 800 strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad buildings, they retired in the direction they came. They were pursued thirty miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our forces were commanded by General LIDDELL, and acted with spirit and gallantry.

Signed, P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Pollard is an important station at the junction of the Mobile and Great Northern and Alabama and Florida Railroads. It is seventy miles north of Mobile.

Breckinridge Heard From.

We have at length, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 22d, definite intelligence from General BRECKINRIDGE, as late as Tuesday evening, in the following despatch, kindly placed at our disposal by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It is proper to say that the despatch is from an officer at Dublin who is in a position to obtain correct information:—

DUBLIN, December 20.—A despatch from General BRECKINRIDGE to-day, dated at Mount Airy, fifteen miles west of Wytheville, says he has fought the enemy for two days successfully, near Marion. The enemy had retired from his front, but whether they were retreating to East Tennessee or not he had not ascertained.

Since this despatch nothing authentic has been received; through passengers by the Western cars last night, bringing reports that it was reported at Dublin yesterday morning that General BRECKINRIDGE had overtaken the enemy a short distance beyond Marion, and a fight was progressing yesterday. We think the report highly probable, but we have nothing by telegraph to confirm it. We have heard nothing reliable concerning the salt works, but it is generally believed they are safe thus far.

A Rumor Confirmed.

It was reported last evening that Savannah had been evacuated. The report, however, was not confirmed. We have great confidence in our generals, and think they will be more advantageous to the cause to evacuate Savannah and to concentrate our forces at some other point we must submit to their better judgment.

Nothing From Tennessee.

There is no intelligence from Tennessee except through Yankee sources, which are grossly exaggerated and unreliable.

The Storm Subsiding at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.—Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet were in sight this morning. There has been no other change since the last despatch. The wind has subsided and the sea is becoming smooth. General LEVENTHORP yesterday again repulsed the enemy, who attempted to land on Roanoke River.

Our Indian Troops

From the Richmond Dispatch.

General STANDWATIE, commanding our Indian troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, has freshly clothed and armed all his men, and is in the vicinity of Fort Smith, attacking and destroying Yankee wagon trains.

The Wrong Man.

From the Richmond Whig.

It was General JOHN ADAMS and not General WIRT ADAMS, who was killed at Franklin. Gen. WIRT ADAMS is in Mississippi. General JOHN ADAMS was an old United States Army officer, and resided at Memphis.

From a wailing editorial we make the following extract:—

Doings of the Rebel Congress.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The secret session of Congress is a source of as much solicitude as the mysteries of Savannah or the unknown campaign of Tennessee. Vague but unpleasant rumors prevail of things therein done. It is whispered that the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended without limitation and that calamities which have befallen the country on account of capricious abuse of the executive power, have been excuses for an increase of that very power. Increase of power to do what? To lose more States, to throw away more armies for the gratification of personal spleen or in the vain pursuit of personal applause?

The Raid on Gordonsville,

From the Examiner.

By the arrival from Staunton, yesterday, of a gentleman, an agent of the city, engaged in purchasing supplies, we are furnished with an intelligent statement of recent affairs in that quarter. On Wednesday the enemy's force advanced up to a point between Sparta and Harrisonburg, occupied by General ROSSER'S Cavalry. The enemy, after a sharp contest, fell back, leaving some prisoners in General ROSSER'S hands, and their dead and wounded upon the field. Their force of cavalry and artillery was estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand men.

On Thursday another column appeared at Jack's Shop, seven and a half miles from Gordonsville, where they were attacked by General LOMAX with his cavalry. When the train left for Richmond at one o'clock, P. M., he was holding them in check, and fighting slowly back on Gordonsville. The scene of robbing was at a point east of Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

There was a rumor that the enemy's force divided at Jack's Shop, a body going off in the direction of Charlottesville. If Gordonsville was not recaptured early yesterday morning the place was rendered entirely safe by the disposition of troops then made on. There are no Government stores or property of any kind at Gordonsville, and the utmost the enemy could do on the score of retaining the place would be to burn the empty buildings, and perhaps break the track and railroad, and pull out at dinner. Reports of the capture of Gordonsville were, as yesterday, but they were idle stories.

Later.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written we have received through the War Department the following despatches of General LEE, which set all doubt at rest:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 25.—To HON. J. A. SEDDON:—On the 20th the cavalry reported one Division of the enemy's cavalry, under General CURTIS, coming up the road. EARLY reported one Division of the enemy's cavalry, under General CUSTER, coming up the road, and two divisions under General TORBERT moving on the Middle road with their pontoons, artillery and thirty wagons. On the 23d ROSSER attacked CUSTER'S Division nine miles from Harrisonburg, and drove it back, capturing (40) forty prisoners. This morning TORBERT attacked LOMAX near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retiring and LOMAX pursuing to-day. (Signed) R. E. LEE.

Sixty Days' Campaigning.

Look at the following report, among the results of two months' work:—

CANNON CAPTURED.

Oct. 17.	In Shenandoah, by Sheridan.....	4
Oct 19.	Near Winchester, by Sheridan.....	50
Oct 22.	At Little Blue river, by Pleasonton..	2
Oct. 23.	At Big Blue river, by Pleasonton..	8
Oct. 28.	At Norris-town, Tenn., by Gillem..	6
Oct 29.	At Plymouth N. C., by Navy.....	25
Oct. 31.	At Decatur, Ala., by Thomas.....	4
Nov. 24.	At Jackson, Miss., by Canby.....	2
Nov. 30.	At Stony Creek, by Gregg.....	2
Nov. 15-Dec 13.	In Georgia, by Sherman..	39
Dec. 15-17.	In Tennessee, by Thomas.....	61
	Total guns captured.....	204

During this time we do not recall but six cannon lost to the Federal arms—the battery taken from Gillem, in East Tennessee.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Oct 19.	Near Winchester, by Sheridan.....	2000
Oct 22.	At Little Blue River, by Pleasonton..	200
Oct 23.	At Big Blue River, by Pleasonton..	1000
Oct. 27.	Near the James, by Grant.....	1910
Oct 29.	Near Decatur, Ala., by Thomas.....	139
Nov. 24.	Near Jackson, Miss., by Canby.....	170
Nov. 30	Near Stony Creek, by Gregg.....	193
Nov. 15-Dec. 13.	In Georgia, by Sherman..	4000
Nov. 15-Dec. 13.	In Georgia, by Sherman, negroes.....	7000
Nov. 30.	At Franklin, by Thomas.....	1500
Dec. 15-17.	In Tennessee, by Thomas.....	9000
	In various fights, in Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, East Tennessee, and Kentucky.....	1700
	Total prisoners captured.....	28,800

In addition to these the enemy have lost fully eight thousand in killed and wounded at Franklin and other points:—

REBEL GENERALS PLACED HORS DE COMBAT.

In Virginia—Generals Dearing, Ramseur, Battle, and Conner.....	4
In Georgia—Generals Garthrel and Harrison..	2
In Tennessee—Generals Cleburne, Williams, Adams, Gist, Strahl, Granberry, Brown, Carter, Manigault, Cockerill, Scott, Gordon, Jackson, Smith, Johnston, Quarles, and Buckner.....	17
In Missouri—Generals Marmaduke and Cabell 2	
Total.....	25

During this time there has not been, if we mistake not, a single Union General taken prisoner. General Bidwell was killed near Winchester, and Ricketts, Wright, and Grover wounded. Generals Stanley and Bradley were wounded at Franklin. All are, however, recovering.

REBEL RAILROADS DESTROYED.

	Miles.
By Sherman.....	200
By Canby.....	30
By Stoneman.....	20
By Gregg.....	10
By Warren.....	25
Total miles of railroad destroyed.....	285

A Curious Story about General Grant.

Apropos of General Grant, the following document, on file in the office of the County Clerk of St. Louis, has been brought to light. It is labelled, "Application of U. S. Grant for the office of County Engineer." "Rejected." It bears the signatures of a number of citizens well known to the public at that time, some of whom now hold positions in the Rebel army. "St. Louis, August 15, 1859. Hon. County Commissioners, St. Louis County, Missouri—Gentlemen:—I beg leave to submit myself as an applicant for the office of County Engineer, should the office be rendered vacant, and at the same time to submit the names of a few citizens who have been kind enough to recommend me for the office. I have made no effort to get a large number of names, nor the names of persons with whom I am not personally acquainted. I enclose herewith also a statement from Professor J. J. Reynolds, who was a classmate of mine at West Point, as to qualifications. Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT."

General Thomas J. Wood.

We notice that this gallant officer bore a distinguished part in the recent glorious battles in front of Nashville. Although still suffering from a wound received at the battle of Jonesboro, he commanded his division in the retrograde march to Nashville, and in the desperate conflict at Franklin. After General Stanley was wounded, General Wood, though holding the commission of a brigadier, was placed in command of the 4th Corps, and led it in the late victorious assaults on the army of Hood. He has served faithfully and ably in the armies of Buell, Rosecrans, Sherman, and Thomas; has distinguished himself in every battle in which he has been engaged; and has repeatedly been recommended for promotion, yet he remains in the same rank he held three years ago. We know that there have been but few Major-Generals' vacancies to fill for two years past, but General Crittenden has resigned, and we know it would give great satisfaction to the people of Indiana to see General Wood appointed in his place. General Wood is a Kentuckian, and it is fitting that he should succeed to the vacancy of General Crittenden, who was also appointed from Kentucky.—*Indiana State Journal.*

OIL PRODUCT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To those who are unacquainted with the facts in connection with the discovery and development of oil in Pennsylvania, an exhibit of the actual production of oil furnishes material for important reflection.

The business has already become so extensive that petroleum furnishes that medium of exchange with foreign countries, which was lost in the cotton kept out of market by the Rebellion. In 1862, the entire exports amounted to 10,182,020 gallons; in ten months of 1863, to 20,070,569 gallons, and since the 1st of January, 1864, to 30,182,020 gallons. In its magnitude it already competes with the coal and iron interests of that State. The estimated value of the petroleum found in Pennsylvania during the last twelve months, is two millions of barrels, which at $11 a barrel, a high average, was worth at the wells, twenty-two millions of dollars.

The pig-iron interest of Pennsylvania during the same time amounted to 700,000 tons, which, at an average of $50 per ton, produced $37,500,000. The coal product for the same time is estimated at 12,000,000 tons. This, at an average price of $6-50 per ton, would make $78,000,000. The grand total of coal, iron, and oil would therefore reach the enormous sum of $130,000,000.

These figures show that petroleum, which has been comparatively but a few months in development, promises in the course of the next year to take precedence of both iron and coal in the State of Pennsylvania.

Arrangement are being made for sinking a vast number of wells during the coming summer, so that in one year from this time the number of wells in operation will be three or four times those now pumping or flowing. In addition to this are the regions in Southern Ohio, Western Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky, that promise to make vast additions to the amount of oil already produced. No one can form any adequate idea of what will be the results when the production of oil reaches a point far beyond its present position. It will, if we are not much mistaken, attain during the coming year, a value four times the present annual aggregate, and thus materially aid in keeping down foreign exchange, besides adding immensely to the material interests of the country. As yet there have been no statistics that have shown the actual amount of oil produced. It is estimated at from four to five millions of barrels. *Cleveland (O.) Leader.*

—Female operatives in the Eastern cotton mills are adopting the Bloomer costume as a working-dress, as being less liable to become entangled in the machinery, and is besides quite a novelty.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each person of holiday gifts for friends at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for the friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choice volumes from their book-cases and read them time, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard accessible histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission.
12-16-6td No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, December 13, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for Directors, will take place on the second MONDAY (10th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13 13-7 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the IOWA OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 10th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McClintock & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 224 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.

The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst. Persons taking the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.
12-21-6t P. H. WILDBANK, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGton and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M.
12-23-11-9 ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23 1864.

To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company's loan on the 1st January next, are requested to have them at this office on or before the 31st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting ten per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts.
12-26-6t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Street's Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election.
THOMAS LOGAN,
12-22 29 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLlege Passenger Railway Company, corner of COLUMBIA and RIDGE Avenues, Philadelphia, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 M., at which time an election will be held for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 24th, at 3 P. M., and reopened on TUESDAY, January 3, 1865, at 9 A. M.
12-23-5tuw-tl 9 WILLIAM S. BLIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASsenger Railway Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, January 9, at 9½ o'clock. An election for President, Vice-President, and five Directors, will be held, between the hours of ten and one, at the same place.
12-23-fmw12-9 W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

LORBERRY CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12-13-m46 WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allentown Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10½ A. M., when an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13-m46 Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their mid-depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have prepared transfer tickets (good until used), to carry passengers to their western depot, Forty-first street and Haverford streets, without extra charge. Said cars will be designated by a notice thereon, "To Thirty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.
12-21-6t* WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 20, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FRNNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolutions.
11-18-tf2-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of C. B. Dungan, Esq., No. 436 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the agreement made on the day, between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, for merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, into and with the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
12-24-wfm-6t C. B. DUNGAN, President.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET, December 15, 1864.

To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—

The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Canton Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.

As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES E. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.

Those who desire copies will please call on or address him at No. 23 S. SIXTH Street, second story.

Mr. SIMON will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.

N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state the our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures,
Ivorytypes,
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel,
Cabinet size busts in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 13-1s, 9-10 4-4, and 1 Yatess.
Carte de Visite Ferrotypes, full size, 2-4, &c., $4-00 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, 25 per dozen, &c. &c.

On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the
PROMINENT GENERALS and
DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.

Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers.
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MR. J. L. GIHON

Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself,

GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES

Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, contain more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at

GIHON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,
No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15 10t

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The subscriber has on hand a choice selection of

OLD BRANDY, from $12 to $16.
FRENCH BRANDY.
MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, from $3 to $5.
OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, from $3 to $5.
GINGER WILD CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRANDIES, ROSE CORDIAL, &c., from $2 50 to $4.
Also, BRANDY, from $3 to $5.
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, from $3 to $5.
FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

To be had at

No. 145 N. Second Street.
HENRY HUDDY,
12-17-f ISAAC J. EVANS.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

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No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

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HENRY APPLE,

GAUGER AND COOPER,

No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,

PHILADELPHIA

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

THE FIGHTING-POWER OF EUROPE.

How the Armies are Raised—Five Million Men Under Arms.

A writer in an English journal, the *Temple Bar Magazine*, gives an interesting account of the armies of Europe, the methods by which they are raised, and their comparative strength. We extract from his paper the following parts:—

"In Raffet's grimly conceived picture of 'Napoleon's Midnight Review' the shadowy armies of the Corsican hero are marshaled in force on an imaginary Champs de Mars. Once more the veterans of Lodi, Austerlitz, Jena, Leipsic, and Moscow, with the young recruits of the Hundred Days, hear the voice of '*le petit Caporal*,' and swarm in spectral battalions to manœuvre and 'march past' beneath his commanding eye. The exile of St. Helena, familiar to us as the lonely Emperor gazing out over the vast reach of Atlantic waters in melancholy contemplation of his destiny, and watching sentinel-like for the day-star of hope to arise, beholds once more the resurrection of those whom he has led to victory, and receives the homage and devotion of a multitudinous array. The ghostly columns come on, dense and deep, filling the capacious canvas with their weird forms. Like Milton's hosts, they spring up innumerable as the autumn leaves o Vallambrosa, or rather as the mustering of the warring angels, when 'all the plain, covered with thick embattled squadrons bright, chariots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds, reflecting blaze on blaze,' first appeared to the faithful Abdiel on his return to heaven. What a gathering! what a review! what a monument to the incarnation of insatiable conquest! How eloquent a comment on ambition, power, glory, fortune, the vanity and the nothingness of human machinations!

"To him who wielded the baton and gave the word of command to these martial hordes, they were but as tools and engines, the instruments of his will. With them he executed his high schemes, and, like an Attila or Tamerlane, scourged the nations who were disobedient. For him war begat war; a son of slaughter, he inspired his followers with the love of slaughter, and they, volunteers of fight, fell victims and victimizing in the terrible melee, waving the broken sabre above their heads, and shouting with delirious enthusiasm, even with their last gasp, '*Vive l'Empereur!*'

"Were it possible, after the manner of Raffet—not, however, at a midnight review, but in the open eye of day—to marshal the armed myriads that constitute the living armies of Europe, what a crowding of warriors there would be upon the plain! From every quarter of the continent the shining cohorts would muster. From the pine-clad crags of the Dovrefield to the black coasts of the Euxine; from the interminable steppes of Muscovy to the laughing plains of Andalusia; from the sober-hued riffleman of Great Britain to the gorgeous-capoted Albanian, they would throng in thousands, nay, by millions—helmeted, turbaned, shakoed, kepied, hatted, and capped—to meet in this great military camp of the nations, this universal gathering of the clans and races of Europe. We believe ourselves to be at peace; to be reposing under our vine and fig-tree, with the clouds of war far from their shadow. Thirty years of comparative exemption from hostilities has fed the illusion; the sound of drum and fife was rarely heard, except on parade, and the music most familiar to English ears was the music of a Doric pipe or an Æolian lyre. We mocked ourselves with the idea that civilization was introducing 'moral' elements into the Government of the world, and that the sword was to be converted into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook. Yet never within the annals of history have the nations maintained such stupendous armies, or mankind witnessed such fearful destruction on the battle-field, as at the present day; never has the spirit of war been more systematically fostered, and a military education amongst the people encouraged, than in this year of grace 1864. The contagion has caught even the solid, stolid, phlegmatic Englishman. Our armies are larger than they have ever been before; our war expenditure is out of all proportion when we consider that our earnest prayer and wish is to live peaceably with all men; and not content with setting aside a portion of the community to act professionally as our sentinels and guardians, a vast number of our manhood has been kindled with the martial spirit, and taken upon itself a share of the national defense, and under the title of citizen soldiers given one more illustration how little pgaceable are the ideas that prevail on every side.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

"The armies which were raised by France and England for the invasion of the Crimea, and the forces raised by Russia to repel that invasion, were enormous, even by the side of the vast musterings that took place under the eagles of the First Empire. Again, the colossal hosts that were thrown within a few weeks upon the plain of Magenta and against the heights of Solferino, no less than the lavish carnage that a few hours witnessed on those memorable battle-fields, testify to the same fact, and show how numerous and how crowded are the barracks of France, Italy, and Austria.

"So little, however, can a Government depend upon the martial instincts of the people, upon their innate love of fighting, that in every country in Europe, with two exceptions, and those the freest—Great Britain and Switzerland—this **natural** repugnance to arms has to be forcibly overcome; in a word, the army is created by conscription. In France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia the system is carried out with extraordinary rigor; and even under the most favorable auspices is regarded with consternation by the predestinated drawers of the *numero noir*, or the black ticket, which consigns them for the next decade of their life to the hard fare and abnormal existence of the barracks and the camp.

"Let us watch for a moment the career of the forced recruit, first in France, and afterwards in the other principal kingdoms of the continent. In France when a lad arrives at the age of twenty-one, he is liable to be drafted in the army. To the poor, fate is inexorable; to the wealthy she affords a loophole, a chance of escape, in the shape of a substitute. Within four-and-twenty hours of its birth, every infant is carried by the nurse and its father, or some other relation, to the Mairie, and there its name and sex are duly entered in a vast volume in the Registry office. If it be a boy, it is followed about by the police all over the country. Jeannot's parents cannot move from one place to another without giving notice to the commissaire of his migration; and when, after years of this civic persecution, he enters the threshold of manhood, the luckless lad finds himself invited by the Minister of War to present himself at a military bureau. Too well he knows the meaning of that ominous invitation, and with beating heart and heavy step obeys the summons. He knew that it must come; his mother knew that it must come; Jeannette knew that it must come; yet none the less sorrowfully he goes and they accompany him to the bureau, and none the less tearfully they behold him descending the steps, with the gay colors pinned to his cap in mockery of his misfortune.

"100,000 youths are thus *annually* torn from their homes—by an imperial decree of 1857, the number was fixed at this high figure. Previously it was left to the discretion or caprice of the war minister, who raised it or decreased it according to the supposed exigencies of the times. When hostilities are impending, the number is augmented considerably; as during the Crimean campaign, when the *annual* conscription rose as high as 140,000. To this great evil there is, however, some mitigation. For example, although the legal term of service extends to seven years, the actual term is more frequently six, and sometimes less; for, in consideration of good conduct and ability the new apt-and-ready soldier is permitted to join the 'army of reserve.' Again, it does not always happen that the full complement drawn is required for immediate service; when this is the case only a portion is drafted into the regular army, the rest being sent to depots, where for six months they are drilled and taught the manual and platoon exercises. This last modification, the necessary corollary of a fixed yearly quota, is said to be the fruit of the present Emperor Napoleon's experience and studies in Switzerland. Substitution, moreover, is, as we have said, allowed in the French army. Up to the year 1855 private agencies existed, where substitutes could be procured for a stipulated sum; since then, however, these agencies have been abolished, and the Government has entirely monopolized the business, with the view of creating a Dotation Fund, wherewith to encourage re-enlistment when the original term of service has expired. The price of a substitute is fixed annually, and varies considerably; yet it is at any time a large sum for a youth, even of the middle classes, to pay. In 1855 the sum was $569; 1857, $360; and in 1862, $460. To show how poorly voluntary enlistment succeeds in France, and also how the true campaigning spirit is declining, we may record the fact that, whereas in 1852, 8000 presented themselves to the recruiting sergeant, not more than 2192 displayed their martial zeal in 1862; so little pugnacious is your real Frenchman if left to himself. No army in the world offers greater prizes; and it would not be fair to the military system of France not to state that rapid advancement is open to every soldier, and that no man with superior education ever remains long in the ranks. For the artillery and engineers, special public schools, such as the Polytechnic, St. Cyr, Saumur, &c., have been instituted; and here are produced some of the finest military scholars in the world.

"The azure and argent of that splendid corps, the Cents Gardes, the Oriental costume of the Zouaves and Turcos, the light build and lighter step of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the grave and defiant tread of the blue-coated Grenadiers, the measured yet easy pace of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on their silk-coated horses, the well-appointed Uhlans, and the picturesque Spahis, present a scene no less attractive from its variety than from the conviction that with such men an imperial commander may be master of whatever position he chooses to take up. A force of 450,000 such men—a number that may speedily and with scarcely an effort be raised to 750,000—backs with tremendous weight the moral influence of an empire, and when wisely and discreetly handled can render the Prometheus which has created it formidable at home and irresistible abroad; absolute amongst his own subjects, a potent arbiter in the destinies of foreign nations—provided there be no checks. Are there such checks for France? Yes, and for other countries; but unfortunately it is in the equalization of the military strength of each nation; hence the vast menacing, expensive armies which stand 'at attention' throughout the continent, crippling the energies, and neutralizing the industry, and devouring the resources of rich and poor in monarchies alike.

THE RUSSIAN RECRUIT.

"The regular and irregular army of Russia is estimated at upwards of 30,000 officers and 1,100,000 privates. This mighty forces surges, like the waters of the ocean, against every frontier, and by perpetually lashing it, eventually disintegrates and acquires a portion of it. How is this multitude of armed men raised? Again the answer is, by compulsion. The conscription is in full force among the peasants and artisans; the net of the recruiting-officer is dragged through the populations of the towns and villages, and the prey is caught in the proportion of four or six and sometimes as much as eight or ten, in every thousand. This difference too may be pointed out between the conscription in France and Russia, that whereas in the former country every individual who is of the proper age is liable to be drawn, in Russia only the lower classes are the victims—nobles, magistrates, merchants, priests, students, and the members of certain trade-guilds, being, by imperial ukase, exempt from this personal military service. The Government, indeed, trouble themselves very little about the levy; the number to be raised is fixed for each district according to the last census, and an order issued to the nobleman or landowner of each estate to furnish the number. They can nominate which of their dependants they please, provided the men are of healthy body and sound of limb, and between the ages of eighteen and forty. So vast are the territorial possessions of some of these nobles—the Demidoffs, for example—so large the tribes of serfs they own, that not unfrequently their contingents amount to 3000, and sometimes even to 5000 and 6000. The imperial reforms recently introduced into Russia, by which the relations between the peasant and his master have been considerably modified, will no doubt affect this system of recruiting; but at present the system is in full force, and to it the Czar is indebted for by far the largest portion of his regular army.

"There is, however, another mode of recruitment which is peculiarly characteristic of a paternal Government. Marriage is warmly encouraged amongst the Russian soldiers, and every facility is afforded to those who desire to take unto themselves a wife. The State supplies the martial Benedict with lodgings, and undertakes to feed, clothe, and educate the young olive-branches that may chance to spring up around the happy trooper's table. All this is, of course, kindly meant, and seems benevolent; but often 'things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.' A country that appears on the first blush generous in the extreme has its drawbacks. The male children of these Muscovite sons of Mars, called *cantonists*, are claimed by the State; and from infancy are reared and trained with a view of being made soldiers, or of being otherwise employed in the public service. They remain at home until they are breeched and coated, when they are summarily sent off to the military depots to be instructed in their military duties. It is estimated that this Levitical class numbers no less than 300,000 souls; and from it the non-commissioned officers of regiments are obtained; the discipline they have undergone, and the education they have received, having contributed, it is supposed, to habits of steadiness and industry, as well as rendered them proficient in the rudiments of the Russian fieldbook.

"One thing the army of Russia especially suffers from, and this we may allude to here—a dearth of officers. Superior education is confined to so few classes in that colossal empire, that the sources it has to draw from for its captains are very contracted indeed. Notwithstanding that schools for pages, engineers, officers of artillery, and sub-officers of the guard have been established at St. Petersburg—and notwithstanding that the principal of these institutions, the "Corps de Cadets," numbers upwards of seven hundred pupils—this deficiency has been and is sorely felt. By a recent decree, various new rules have been laid down for the entrance of officers into the army, and in these inducements have been held out to young men leaving the high schools to accept a commission. They will be received as non-commissioned officers for three months without passing an examination; at the expiration of that time, if they are properly qualified, they will be promoted at once to the higher grade. Youths from the middle schools undergo a probation of six months; and other volunteers, of whatever origin, noble or plebeian, will receive a commission after one year's service, after having been thoroughly tested by the ordeal of a board of military examiners.

"In addition, however, to the standing force raised by conscription and maintained by the Government, the Czar has another and no ignoble auxiliary in the semi-savage feudal militia of the Cossacks. This wild tribe—a race free and independent to the heart's core, and martial by instinct—pay no taxes, regarding the ground on which they pitch their tents as their own fee and simple. To enjoy it peaceably and unmolestedly, however, they consent to perform military service to Russia; but even this service, as well as the extent of the levies, is regulated by treaty. Two in every five hundred is about the average; but in critical times, when danger is impending, every man between the ages of fifteen and sixty is bound to take the field and do battle in behoof of the 'father of his people.' A hundred and twenty thousand Cossacks—Cossacks of the Euxine, Cossacks of the Don, Ural Cossacks, Cossacks of the Caucasus, Orenburg, Cossacks and Siberian Cossacks—it is estimated, stand prepared in their irregular way to fight the enemies of the Czar. They are, as a rule, semi-savage and undisciplined, knowing nothing of the arts of civilized life; their courage is that of the barbarians; whilst their warfare is conducted with ferocious cruelty wherever they have the power to commit atrocities.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

"In the heart of Europe flounders a ponderous, cumbrous monster with two heads. Its body, like that of Enceladus, covers a vast area; but so unwieldy is it, so disjointed are its limbs, so incohesive its parts, that though leviathan in size, it has little real power. It is called the Germanic Confederation. Its actual strength lies in its two heads, which are as large in bulk as the rest of the body itself. However, the two heads have no unity of idea, no common purpose of action, no singleness of aim; and the consequence is that that which, in a state of moral cohesion might be omnipotent, is, from its infinite partitions and divisions, dilapidated and weak. It is the bundle of sticks tied up with a rope of sand. With more than half a million of men at its instant command, the Federal Diet is feebler than Switzerland, and takes alarm at every turn of European politics, every rustle of wings of the French or Russian eagle. By the act of Congress of 1815, the contribution of each of the thirty States and the four free towns composing Germany was fixed at one per cent. of the population, according to the census of that year, with ten pieces of cannon for every thousand men; one-seventeenth of this complement being cavalry. In 1863, after the war with Denmark, out of which the Germans emerged with somewhat tarnished laurels, the force was increased one-sixth, and at the present time stands at a total of 503,000 men, divided into ten *corps d'armee*. Austria is the largest contributor, her quota being 158,000; Prussia follows suit with 133,000; Bavaria takes the third place, and brings 59,000 troops into the field; then come Wurtemburg with 23,000, Hanover with 21,000, Saxony with 20,000, and so on, down to Hesse-Homburg, with its 333 men and 3 artillerists, and Lichtenstein with its contingent of 91, all told. With very little strain, however, the numbers of the federal forces could be raised to 700,000 men. The real power and command of this tessellated force being, as we have observed, in its two heads, it will be worth while to inquire into their military strength separately.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN FORCES.

"The Austrian army, as being the more numerous, deserves first notice. So jealous is the Viennese Government of rendering any account, financial or otherwire, to the nation, and so garbled are the statistics when they do appear, that it is extremely difficult to speak with confidence of the exact numbers. For many reasons Austria is interested in letting Europe, as well as her own people, imagine that her military strength is less than it actually is. Hence, officially, her army, according to the last report, was computed at 299,000 men rank and file, and 42,000 horses; but trustworthy, though private sources, set it down at 476,000 men and 66,000 horses, which is probably nearer the mark. Like the other armies of the Continent, the Austrian force is raised by conscription, every youth of twenty being subject to the call. Substitutes, however, at $615 a head, are furnished by the Government; and from the sums thus gained a fund is raised for the purpose of giving bounties to soldiers whose time of service—which, by-the-by, is eight years—has expired, to induce them to re-enlist.

"In so aristocratic a country as Austria, it is not surprising that the majority of officers should be noble, or belong to noble families. Only the artillery and engineer corps afford any opening to the sons of the wealthy plebeian classes. So strong is the deluge of 'blue blood' in this quarter, that the muster-roll of Francis Joseph's army includes no less than 103 princes, 360 counts, 898 barons, 670 knights, and 2000 untitled barons. It is, however, a striking concession of intellectual apathy that these princes, counts, barons, knights, and untitled barons resign the arduous posts of the force—the posts that require deep and vigorous mental training—to the class they despise. For this unpatriotic indifference, impolicy, and sinecure idleness, however, a day of retribution will inevitably come. It is a dangerous weakness to intrust the salient points of defense into the hands of those whom the Austrian noblesse do not attempt to disguise they look down upon and consider as an inferior order of beings.

"In Prussia the organization of the army is on a different and more liberal footing. According to the regulations of 1814, every man is bound to receive military instruction and join the army; and though no substitutes are permitted, exemptions are pretty freely distributed. The men are enrolled when they attain their twentieth year, and serve for five years—two years and a half in the army, and two years and a half in the reserve. Could King William overcome the prejudices of his parliament against his new scheme of military reform, the period of five years would be extended to seven; but his House of Commons is stubborn and will have none of his innovations, either military or financial. When the Prussian soldier quits the reserve at twenty-five, he enters the Landwehr or militia, in which he remains for nine years; and closes his military career by becoming embodied in the Landsturm, a force purely defensive, and which is never called out on foreign service. We have mentioned exemptions—the nobility and clergy enjoy this privilege; and young men of education can will pay for their equipment are allowed to serve only one year, if at the end of that time they pass a prescribed examination.

OTHER EUROPEAN ARMIES.

"So much for the organization of the armies of the four great Powers of the continent. The armies of the other kingdoms of Europe are soon disposed of. They are formed very much on the same principle; and one and all, like the larger Powers, maintain their forces on a footing out of all due proportion to their population. Spain boasts an army of 150,000 men, procured of course by conscription. Turkey wields no less a number than 450,000. This large force drains immeasurably her precarious revenues, and is scarcely diminishes the evil that the troops are habitually kept two or three years in arrears for their pay. The Sultan's forces may be divided into four branches—the *Nizam*, or active army; the *Redif*, or reserve; the auxiliaries; and the irregulars. The staff of the Redif, or reserve, have full pay, and live in the towns and villages among the soldiers, who, though on leave, are nevertheless not discharged from service. These men the officers collect and drill once a week; they must also report themselves annually at the headquarters of their respective corps, where they undergo a month's exercise. The auxiliaries are simply the contingents furnished by the tributary provinces—Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Albania, and Egypt; but these are not very numerous. The irregulars constitute a more formidable division; and some of these wild, undisciplined hordes—Tartars from the Dobrodja and Asia Minor—will be probably remembered by many an English officer who served in the Crimea. Coming from the East to the West, we find peaceful Portugal making an effort, amidst the cultivation of its vines, to maintain 16,000 men; manufacturing Belgium to support 100,000; and commercial Holland to pay the cost of 60,000 men.

"Italy—that youngest amongst the kingdoms of Europe—maintains three hundred thousand men in self-defense at home, ready armed and equipped, because the policy of a friend and ally is equivocal and selfish. Three hundred thousand men feeding on the resources of a new country is a heavy burden indeed; but twice three hundred thousand would be willingly and unmurmuringly borne to realize that dream of the Italian patriot, *Italia una e indivisibile*.

"In the northern countries—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway for example—military service is enforced on exceedingly light conditions. Brave, tough, and hardy, and lying out of the whirlwinds of the political hemisphere, the Governments of these kingdoms scarcely deemed it necessary to carry out a very strict system of military training and exercise. Denmark had, it is true, a traditional foe in the German Confederation; but she laughed at rather than feared that huge double-headed megatherium. The forces she kept on foot, previous to the recent war, amounted to 23,000 men; but these were speedily raised to 50,000, as soon as the Austrians and Prussians commenced their march towards the Eider.

RECRUITING IN NORWAY.

"In Norway every citizen passes through a military training, either in the regular army or the militia. In the regular army, which is raised partly by conscription, partly by enlistment, the service is for five years in the infantry and for seven in the cavalry and artillery. On the other side of the Dovrefield, again, a different system prevails. In Sweden, the conscription, which has only been introduced since 1812, is exceedingly unpopular; and of the men drawn, one-tenth at least obtain substitutes at the easy price of from $50 to $125. The conscription class is called the *Beværing*—the most popular service, however, is the *Inactia*, or national troops. These are paid and maintained mostly by the landed proprietors of the country and partly from revenues of certain State domains. Each soldier, besides a small annual gratuity, has his torp or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which continues his so long as he remains 'attached,' which not unfrequently extends over a period of forty years. Then there is the *Varfoade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal life-guards, hussars, and a great part of the artillery and engineers—the average term of service for these is six years—and, lastly, there is the militia of Gothland, which, like the Indelta, is all but independent.

"It would not be fair to omit Switzerland from this comparative list, especially as the organization of her army, like that of Great Britain, possesses special and peculiar features of its own. Switzerland, in fact, disclaims the idea of having a standing army; her constitution prohibiting the existence of one within the limits of the Confederation. However, not to leave the commonwealth without a system of defense, every one is expected to be trained to arms, and nearly every one is so trained. Children from the age of eight are regularly instructed at the upper and middle schools in military exercises, undergo special examinations, and are frequently paraded and reviewed with all the pomp and *eclat* of veteran troops. When they have gone through their infantry exercises, and have become expert in the use of the rifle—Wimbledon has witnessed some of the excellent shooting of these gallant and keen-eyed sons of the Oberland—the young Tells practise gunnery, two and four-pounders being supplied by the Government for that purpose. The service is divided into four classes—the *Bundesauszug*, federal army, comprising men between the ages of twenty and thirty-four capable of bearing arms—to this each canton contributes three per cent. of its population; the 'army of reserve,' composed to the extent of one half per cent. of the population of those who passed through the *Bundesauszug*; the *Landwehr*, or militia, in which every man between forty-one and forty-five is bound to serve; and the *Landsturm*, or Army of Defense, in which every Swiss above the age of forty-five is enrolled, and in which he remains until age incapacitates him from further exertion. The total amount of this patriotic force—like the Spartans of old, every Swiss feels he fights, when he does fight, for his institutions, and therefore fights with the purest feelings of patriotism—is 339 026 men, a large number for so small a commonwealth. Only the *Bundesauszug*, however, is on active duty, and the service of these is light and easy. Since their existence as a Federal body, the Swiss have earned as their own the motto of the English volunteers, 'Defence, not Defiance.' The policy of the Government has invariably been unaggressive, and rarely has the army of Switzerland been called into the field. The arrogant claim of the late King of Prussia on Neuchatel was the last occasion on which the Swiss spirit was roused; but a show of popular indignation sufficed to puff out the ambitions of a Pourtales and the pretensions of the crowned Hohenzollern.

BRITISH ARMY.

"Constitutionally speaking, England has no permanent army. It exists simply on the permission or sufferance of Parliament. In the good old days, when our fathers loved and fought for freedom, Englishmen were jealous of the power which a standing military force gave the sovereign commander; and they guarded themselves and their children against the possible tyranny of such a body of men by every measure they could devise. The Bill of Rights surrendered the British army entirely into the hands of the Parliament, and without the vote and sanction of the House of Commons, not a single soldier could appear in our streets. Every year the Government has to submit to this scrutinous body the number of men which, according to the estimates of the commander-in-chief, will be required during the ensuing year for the protection of the country and its foreign possessions. If Parliament chooses to think the estimate too large, it draws its pen through the figures and reduces them at its pleasure.

"The total strength of the British army at the present day is 148,242 men. These troops are scattered about in every part of the world—in Africa and Asia, America and Australasia, in India and China, at the Cape of Good Hope and along the Gold Coast, in Canada and the West Indies, in New Zealand and British Columbia, so vast and wide-spread are the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. In addition to this regular army—75,000 of whom are serving, it should be remembered, in India—there is a militia force consisting of upwards of 158,000 men, liable to so many days' training in the course of the year. Nor must we lose sight of that young army of citizen-troops who have enrolled themselves for the defense of the country, and whose numbers are daily increasing. Already the volunteers muster 153,000 strong; and all of them, with the exception of some 20,000 or 30,000, have been pronounced by Colonel McMurdo to be efficient and ready soldiers.

"Before concluding this paper, it will be worth while to study a little what may be called the 'sinews of war;' and by way of aiding us in this task let us consult the following table. In it the population and revenue of each country are given—in round numbers of course—as well as the strength and expense of its army.

"As already remarked, standing armies are a material evil. By this table we see that in Europe alone no less than 4,000,000 able bodied men are subtracted from the honest and civilizing industries of life, and devoted to a profession of idleness in times of peace, and of slaughter and rapine in times of war. The cost of this colossal force is estimated—and the estimate is considerably under the mark—at above £30,000,000 sterling. But even these figures by no means represent the true cost.

Country.	Population.	Army.	Revenue.	Expense.
Austria....	35,000,000	476,000	$35,000,000	$35,000,000
Belgium....	4,500,000	100,000	8,100,000	1,350,00
Denmark....	2,500,000	23,000	3,500,000	1,750,000
France....	36,000,000	400,000	120,000,000	14,000,00
Germany....	40,000,000	5,000	.....	.....
G. Britain....	29,000,000	148,000	70,000,000	18,000,00
Greece....	1,000,000	18,000	800,000	2,000
Holland....	3,300,000	57,000	8,000,000	1,000,00
Italy.....	21,000,000	300,000	20,000,000	4,000,00
Portugal....	3,500,000	16,640	5,000,000	650,000
Prussia....	18,400,000	200,000	17,000,000	5,000,00
Russia....	75,000,000	1,100,000	42,000,000	17,000,00
Spain.....	16,300,000	150,000	20,000,000	3,000,00
Sweden & Norway..	5,000,000	250,000	5,000,00	1,000,000
Switzerland	2,500,000	339,000	814,000	100,000
Turkey.....	35,000,000	450,000	12,000,000	6,000,00
Total.....	340,000,000	4,624,000	$314,270,000	$92,350,00

"We have the sums as laid down in the various budgets, and drawn from the available income of the country. But were we to add the loans upon loans which have been and are being contracted to maintain these 'uniformed obstructions' to the progress of the world, we should have a terrible and appalling total indeed. As it is, what a frightful incubus upon the healthy development of society is this vast organization of stagnant energy! what a menace to the peaceful daily pursuits of the quiet citizen! Look abroad on the face of the continent at the present moment, and see how it tyrannises over the liberties of mankind, while it eats up the resources of even the wealthiest kingdom, threatening nearly all with poverty and bankruptcy. Every nation, in fear of its neighbor, maintains a force totally incompatible with its revenues; and as to a majority of the states, the forces they do keep up are really inadequate for their defense. Yet the mania for vast and expensive armies and armaments increases instead of diminishing, and the chief study nowadays is how to make war more horrible and destructive."

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2 4w

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James E. Magee,
E. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William B. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 409 CHESTNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-17-2m

THE RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY.

CHAUDIERE DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, President.

OFFICERS.

Ex-Governor James Pollock, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia; Hon. W. G. Moorhead, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company; C. B. Wright, Esq., of C. B. Wright & Co., Bankers; Henry Sheldon, Esq., of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New York; W. B. Hatch, Esq., of Fairbanks & Co., New York; T. B. Bunting, Esq., of T. B. Bunting & Co., New York; L. E. Chittenden, late Register U. S. Treasury.

(9,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $30.

Property, 14,770 Acres, all Known to be Rich in Gold.

20,000 Shares of Stock Offered for Subscription.

500 ounces of pure GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. B. Wright & Co., No. 142 S. Third street, where maps, prospectuses, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quartz lodes.

The Official Report of the Gold Commissioners of Canada will soon be published, showing over *One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars*, at coin rates, of Gold has been recently mined in the Chaudiere District, principally upon the Company's property.

A limited number of the Shares of the Capital Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD Street,
12-23-fmw6t Opposite the Exchange.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at No. 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SHAM-mer Bags, in store and for sale by JOHN T. BALL & CO.,
12-2-3m* No. 124 N. FRONT Street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!!!

VULCAN
OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED
BY THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

[$1·00 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.]

No Future Assessments.

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart centre of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 3100 ACRES,

All in fee simple (titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced indisputable), located in the well known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha oil district.

First. The Ballard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close proximity to this estate, on every side, are situated the most successful oil wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Lewellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the former of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY,

Being the greatest flood *flow* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the centre of the oil region of the Great Kanawha, along whose entire length oil is believed to exist in immense deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, the evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected by igniting the Petroleum Gas emitted from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices ($81,000 in all), and are deeded direct from original owners to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that lease for adjoining lands, with large royalties of oil, have been sold for a bonus greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate, and if esteemed advantageous to the stockholders, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus and royalty greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY

Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscriptions will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between th original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company is this year paying to the stockholders ($1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, every information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (*if not already taken*) may be obtained at original price of $1·00 per share.

HENRY SIMONS, President,
U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS.

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer,
Of W. H. WEEKS & Co., White Lead Manufacturers.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary,
OFFICE:
No. 434 WALNUT Street.
12 24 2t

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 152 S FOURTH Street

PRESIDENT,
JOHN KETCHAM.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN C. SAVERY.
DIRECTORS.

John Ketcham,	Samuel A. Harrison,
Samuel Sloan,	John Gibson,
Mark Balderston,	W. A. Arnold,
Thomas W. Bailey,	David A. Woelper,
John C. Savery.	

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

200,000 shares at $1 each. 30,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on the Roberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 94 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $35 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-13-mwf3t

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
ST

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

THE SAVANNAH SUGAR PLUM.

The sugar plum which Sherman dropped into the national stocking that Abraham Lincoln hung up, came in the semblance of Savannah. We have all enjoyed it. We have admired its roundness and its sweetness. We rejoice over the one hundred and fifty heavy guns, and the thirty three thousand bales of cotton. The capture of Savannah is an event which we have long anticipated, and are therefore only quietly enjoying it. Reaching us, as the intelligence did, on a day that was meteorologically gloomy, it shed an interior sunlight brighter than a more substantial one.

If it be true that what man has done man may do, it is equally true that the more a man does the more we expect from him. Sherman has used up Atlanta, has caused Savannah to succumb, and now has the eyes of both North and South equally upon him, in wondering expectation as to where he will next go, and what he will next do. Savannah gone, Charleston must follow. All the sophistries with which the Southern papers have hitherto beguiled themselves, are not sufficient to blind their foresight as to the ultimate fate of Richmond, preceded as its fall will be by dove-tailing triumphs on the part of Sherman and Grant.

THE GREAT CANADIAN HUNT.

Once upon a time there was a certain Court which kept a stag for hunting. He was no timid animal that sprang leaping through glade and thicket, at the first sound of the hunter's horn. He was a solemn and decorous beast. Long confinement in a cage had subdued his spirit and stiffened all his joints. He could not have run even to save his life; but as his life was regularly spared, he never exerted himself to get away from his pursuers. He and the hounds were well acquainted, and as they grew old, respected each other's infirmity. The stag, considerate in regard to them, had his kindness reciprocated by never being pressed too hard. Thus, on many a day, did the venerable animal gently trot before the hunters of the Court, and they as gently trotted after him; and when the usual course was run, Court, hounds, and stag returned sociably together.

This humane sport, long discontinued, has been revived. It has lately been introduced into Canada. Several individuals of a species known as the St. Alban's *red deer*, having crossed into Canada from the United States, were entrapped and carefully examined as to their capability for affording sport. The head game-keeper, Counsol, and twelve under-strappers, having decided that the beasts are well adapted for purposes of the chase, they were released. The latest news from Canada informs us that the *Governor-General has announced a great battue*. We expect that this sport will be received with much favor by the Canadians. It may last for years, as the only limit to its duration is the superannuation of the game. Citizens of the United States being regarded as reckless in their method of hunting, are prohibited from trespassing upon the Canadian preserve.

THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The attacks upon Jefferson Davis and the insendoes which have been made in some of the Southern papers in regard to his Administration, are still being repeated. A late number of the Richmond *Examiner* declares that the secret session of Congress is a cause of as much solicitude as the mysteries of Savannah or the unknown campaign of Tennessee. The rumors which are prevalent of the Congressional transactions are described not only as vague but unpleasant. It is intimated, in the first place, that the misuse of the executive power has been the cause of calamities to the country, and that those calamities have themselves been pleaded as a reason for the further extension of that power. The Richmond *Whig*, to be sure, with the mixture of the highwayman and the good Samaritan, after knocking Jeff. rulers may have erred in their judgment of Davis down and mangling him severely, pours oil into his wounds, and argues that though men, and have been too much guided by their prejudices, still that does not absolve the people from allegiance to the cause. At the same time it takes a most dismal and unconsolatory view of the situation. It dwells upon the march of Sherman, and admits its triumphant termination. It laments that Hood's army has lost the compactness, efficiency, and spirit which it says were so evident under Johnston. It mourns over the failure of the Tennessee move, admits that the battle of Franklin may have been brilliant, but was useless, and thinks the raid of the Yankees has the appearance of a surprise. It is no wonder that the review of the situation, coupled with the secret sessions of the Rebel Congress, disturbs the equanimity of the patrons of Richmond papers, leads to vituperation against Mr. Jefferson Davis, excites dissatisfaction with his tools and minions, and slowly undermines the fabric of Rebellion with a train of disgust and suspicion.

AN ARMY OF ABSOLVED.

An inflexible persistence in any course o conduct which evinces courage, always exercises a degree of fascination. Even when our cherished convictions inform us that the policy is wicked, we admire whilst we deprecate, and applaud whilst we denounce. Our admiration for whatever partakes of valor and heroic accomplishment blinds us to the real nature of the matter in contest. Some are so fond of perseverance, that they would think less of Satan himself should he realize Origen's fancy and ultimately repent. They would cease to respect a wicked being who becomes a good one.

What then are we to say to the Alabamians whom Governor J. H. Watts has called upon to defend Mobile, and whom Brigadier-General Duff C. Green loudly calls upon to fly to the rescue. Says the Brigadier-General:—"You are exempt, and so am I." The old men and the young boys are equally appealed to; June's rosebuds and December's ice are on even terms. Not only Alabamians on their last legs, but Alabamians who have no legs at all, are desirable. Governor Watts' proclamation is addressed to the old men and boys of middle and south Alabama. In the Brigadier-General's appeal they are requested to come in companies, squads, or singly. "One more effort," says the Governor, "and our cause is safe." Safe at rest, at all events. "A prompt response," concludes the Brigadier-General, "will make our term of service short, and we can return to the enjoyments of homes, freed from the danger of a cruel foe." What the enjoyments of Southern homes may be, the Brigadier-General ought to know better than we. In the North here, from the overflowing plenty with which our homes teem, we permit comforts and kindnesses to flow into our prisons and hospital-wards. The sunshine and the dew of charity fall upon all, the just and the unjust the patriot and the traitor. In the South it appears troops return to the enjoyments of home, whilst Union prisoners starve, rot, and go mad.

This proclamation and this appeal to boys and old men, if they show how desperate is the course which the Rebels are pursuing, prove, too, how meagre are the remains upon which their energy has to work. They were issued upon the 11th of December, when the Rebels were in imminent apprehension of the capture of Mobile, the key to the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. If all the exempts were to be armed and equipped, no imagination can conceive of the amount of valor to be exercised, the quantity of execution to be done. At the rendezvous at Montgomery and Opelika, Selma and Talladega crowds of boys and old men were wanted, in "companies, squads, or singly," to form the last army the South will raise.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS.

The customs of the Middle Ages, however natural they might have appeared to the knights and 'squires of those days, certainly bear a striking resemblance to the ludicrous, or rather to the eccentric, when viewed by the more civilized eyes of the nineteenth century. The habits and fashions of that time have taken root, and woven their fibres into the social condition and domestic economy of the Anglo Saxon people. In Great Britain these peculiarities are much more prevalent than in our own land. When we broke away from the mother country, in our anger we not only abjured her Government, but also many of those customs which have almost become a part and portion of the English Constitution. Hence we escaped many of the absurdities which have been grafted into the society of Britain, and like a new people, started new doctrines, habits, and customs of our own. Some few of these peculiarities still cling to us, some of them endeared by time, and others rendered nuisances, but tolerated by long continuance.

We propose to glance at a few of the customs.

One of the most remarkable is the habit of tolling the State House bell during election day. To the imaginative person it is supposed to be calling upon the citizens of our great country to come from their homes or business and do their duty at the polls—to devote one day to their fatherland—and act not as individuals, but as parts of the commonwealth. But we are free to confess that to us it resembles the tolling which is the usual accompaniment of a funereal procession. It rather calls on our citizens to march behind the coffin of the nation than to exercise their dearest right. Let it chime national airs—let "Hail Columbia!" and the "Star Spangled Banner" be rung forth to the people, and cease that melancholy noise, every stroke of which seems to be the last, and the bearers start when the next one breaks the stillness of our air.

Another peculiar and ridiculous custom is the frightful howls which are daily uttered by the criers of our National and State courts. When the judges appear and take their seats, the whole solemnity of the proceeding is dispelled by a large man with a long stick, seated in a high chair, suddenly bellowing forth a noise, which may be represented on paper as "Ho yah! Ho yah! Ho yah! the'r Honors are entering the Court!" and not withstanding the fact that every one in the building distinctly beholds their honors, this enterprising individual continues to roar in this insane manner until he sinks back exhausted in his lofty seat. The scene is exquisitely ludicrous, and turns into a farce the otherwise solemn ceremony of administrating justice.

A most pernicious custom is that of ringing the door-bells on "All Holloween." We suppose it originated in the superstition in regard to that night, and the nearest approach to fiends were selected to persecute that most susceptible class of our community, house-servants. We are glad, however, that all traditionary support has proved insufficient to protect those who are addicted to this pleasing custom and the strong arm of the law seizes upon all who are playing the imp, even on a night specially devoted to their benefit.

It was long customary to ring the bells during a thunder-storm, but as several sextons were struck by lightning, and as no particular good has been derived therefrom, the habit was abandoned.

The most ridiculous we can call to mind is the custom of nailing an aged horseshoe over the door of the residence, for the purpose of keeping out the "gentleman in black." Many of our citizens will ridicule the idea of any sane person of the nineteenth century being guilty of any such folly, but there are at the present time a large number of houses in our city on the inside of whose doorways is nailed a rusty horshoe. With this, the most absurd of superstitions, we close our enumeration of peculiar customs.

WAR LITERATURE.

When Mars becomes the tutelar deity of a people, all other powers bow before it. The civil law becomes martial, the doctor a surgeon, the divine a chaplain, and the citizen a soldier. The spirit of battle, like an epidemic, passes over the land, transforming ploughshares into swords and pruning-hooks into spears, filling the hearts of the combatants with military ardor, in place of the quiet devotion to the arts of peace. No more do the gentle strains of the harp and flute delight the listening ear; the nation demands the stirring tones of the bugle or the inspiriting notes of the clarion of fame. Every department of science is more or less affected. Chemistry no longer exhausts itself in endeavoring to please the eye with the harmless wonders of pyrotechnic art; all her energies are directed to discovering the composition of "Greek fire" or improving the manufacture of "gun cotton." The artist no longer delights the eye with quiet landscapes, or with fowl and cattle. The scene of strife or the prancing warhorse are now the field in which genius loves to rove. Every department of the peaceful arts has been affected, and it is therefore not to be expected that literature, that most mobile of all accomplishments, should escape an influence so general in its application and so potent in its results.

The whole style of the works published by our leading printing houses to-day is different from that which issued from their presses a few years since. To prove the assertion it is only necessary to glance at the column upon column of advertisements announcing the publication of new works. Two-thirds of that which flows from the pen of an American author has reference to the war. Novels, histories, accounts of adventures, biographies, and political text books alike abound with descriptions of social condition, military ability, future prospects, or daring adventure, which relate to civil war. The demand for such works is inordinate. From the dime novel up to the standard history, each devotes its space to military questions. The romances of to-day have a stereotyped plot; no more "silent horseman" wind their "solitary ways o'er distant hills." A soldier, of dashing appearance, who has just escaped from guerrillas, is the hero of the tale. Escaped Southern damsels, seeking protection under the Union flag, supply the melancholy maidens of bygone times. All talent for fiction is devoted to such writing, until a vast amount of worthless trash has flooded our reading public, and threatened to engulph all literary taste beneath its encroaching billows.

The masses are affected not so much by the standard works as by the cheap publication of fictions. This is the channel through which the common people are reached. Appleton's "Encyclopedia" has not the influence on the greater part of our population as have the dime novels which are weekly published. It is therefore to be regretted that the tastes of all our people are becoming so martial. War loses its horror beneath an inspection through colored glasses. The red of the blood is neutralized, and a glowing picture of fame and fortune succeeds the bloody aspect which in reality it wears. Renown and position appear to be the fruits of battle, and forgetful of the long rows of unmarked graves, youth points to the few who have succeeded, and calls the reward of val social advancement and enduring fame. Our people are deceived by these false pictures. It is but right and just, and necessary that the evil thus produced be counteracted.

There is another class which, though harmless in its influence, has become insipid in its nature. This class consists of narratives of adventures in the "sunny South." Every escaped prisoner, every exchanged captive thinks it necessary to afflict the public with a narrative of his adventures. However entertaining such a tale might be to the family and friends of the author, the general public take no interest whatever in their ordinary incidents of captivity. One work is a type of the class. The "Stars and Bars" may be taken as an example of this fungous growth. No particular adventure appears to have occurred to the writer; in fact, we doubt if the production is not a work of fiction. Time spent in the perusal of all such works is time wasted. Many of them make no pretension to literary merit, and not only vitiate the taste, but also degrade the style of the reader.

There yet remains another class which threatens to work a much more permanent detriment to our literature. Our *best authors* are beginning to write entirely on the war and war matters. Histories of our contest, pamphlets in bound form on future prospects, and a large number of political productions, all of which are lasting in form and influence, are daily appearing. Such works as these are *read not by the* reading public, but by the *writing* few. Their minds are influenced in that direction and their works in turn bear marks of the prevailing epidemic. Hence the public are assailed by the original work in a thousand different shapes, and it does its injury in as many various channels.

But although the literary prospects of our land look dark, yet the future may clear the horizon of the lowering clouds which now darken it. The fever for all such works may be but temporary, when the occasion for their birth is past; then the interest which keeps them alive may become exhausted. The public mind, sick of war matters, may return with renewed zest to the perusal of works of peaceful intent. The arts and sciences may again be cultivated; the pen be again taken up by the hand so long accustomed to bear the sword, and the whole of our literature come out of the contest purer and more refined by the ordeal through which it has passed.

The mind advances through blood, and let us hope that the great improvement which will follow the war in our civil society, may also extend to our literary worth; and that renewed and regenerated American authors will surpass the mighty minds which have lent their pens to enrich the vast store of Britain's literature.

Oil Leases and Stamps.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Lewis announces the following important decision:—

"Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, December 15, 1864.—Sir: Your letter of December 7, in relation to the stamp duty on an "oil lease," so called, has been received.

"The law makes the 'rent or rental value' the test which determines the amount of the stamp duty, and of course when the rent is fixed at a specified sum in money the stamp duty is easily determined.

"In the case of the oil leases there is, however, very rarely a fixed rental value in money agreed upon. In some instances the lessee contracts to erect valuable machinery of sink shafts, as well as to pay a certain rate per gallon or barrel for the oil produced, or deliver a certain portion of the oil instead of cash payments, and in others the rent is to be a certain portion of the oil or its value in money—the machinery in the first case to become the property of the lessor at the end of the term.

"In such cases the annual rent or rental value can only be determined by estimation. If the lease is of new and untried lands, there is, of course, a possibility that it may turn out to be worthless, so far as the production of oil is concerned; but it would not be safe to assume that it would always, or, perhaps, ever be so. If the lessee has erected valuable machinery upon the premises, or made valuable improvements which, upon the termination or surrender of the lease, became the property of the lessor, it is evident that he has received a portion of the rent or compensation for the use of his land agreed upon, although no oil is produced.

"The rental value cannot in such cases be accurately determined, and of course the stamp duty can no more be accurately calculated, and therefore parties in such cases are advised to apply to the Collector, under section 162 of the Act of June 30, to have the stamp duty determined, which of course involves the calculations of the annual rental value.

"If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lessee in such case underlets or assigns his lease, or a portion or undivided interest in it, the Collector will in such case have some reliable data to start upon; but in all cases he should estimate, from the best information he can get, the probable average rental value, and of course in doing this he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises, the information derived from the parties and others, and the stipulations of the lease; and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil is an element in the calculation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will of course receive such instructions as may be desired from this office.

"Such leases, whether of oil, coal, or mineral lands, are held to be subject to stamp duty as leases, and a stamp as an agreement or contract is, of course, insufficient.

"There are instances of farms in the country which are leased 'upon shares,' as it is termed, and it is of course impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year; the rental value must be estimated, and the quantity as well as value of the several products must become elements in the calculation, and yet no difficulty seems to have arisen in such cases. The calculation in the case of a coal or oil lease may be more complicated, but the principle is the same.

"Very respectfully,

"Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner.

"Wm. Henry Arnoux, Esq., No. 150 Nassau street, New York."

Reception of Americans by the Russian Czar.

Hotel de Russie, St. Petersburgh, November 28, 1864.—I promised in my second letter to write you of the presentation of Messrs. Sibley and Collins (American telegraphic agents) to the Emperor of Russia. It took place last evening, or I ought to say last night, for the whole affair did not end until near morning. It was really splendid in every particular. A magnificent entertainment followed the presentation, given by the Emperor at his favorite palace, Tzarokoeiski, twenty miles from town. The grand master of ceremonies introduced the gentlemen.

The order of precedence was, first the Ambassadors of France and Turkey, next foreign ministers, and next come the distinguished Americans, only preceded by those two dignitaries, and having precedence of all the first officers of the empire. The entertainment was the most splendid that could be given; the company the most select in point of rank and honor, embracing all the first men in the empire.

The position of precedents, assigned the two American gentlemen, was no doubt intended as a compliment to our country in return for the kind reception given the Russian fleet recently in New York. The Emperor told Mr. Sibley, in the course of his conversation with him, that he had just returned from Nice, where he had seen the ships of the returned fleet, and had learned from the officers the great kindness of our people to them everywhere.

The precedence given to Messrs. Sibley and Collins at the reception, and the marked attentions of the Emperor, have produced the greatest wonder here. People say no such honor has been shown to private citizens from any country before during the reign of this Emperor.

Many things occurred during the evening of the presentation tending to show the great respect the Russians entertain for Americans.

A rather amusing incident occurred at the depot, where the guests who had come out from the city were to take carriages for the palace. The royal carriages were in waiting, and the two for the ambassadors and ministers had precedence, and the one for the two Americans came next. These were all state carriages, and no state carriage takes more than two persons.

One of the Emperor's ministers proposed to occupy the third carriage, when he was obliged to leave the place with his carriage, and another was brought up with a splendid pair of dapple grey horses, richly caparisoned, drivers and footmen in royal liveries, and the announcement given, "Carriage for the Americans."

You would have been amused to see two hundred men, all in the most splendid military uniforms, epaulets, swords, spurs, etc., waiting and wondering who it could be having precedence of them. When they reached the palace they were shown into two rooms to dress. Before they could get their coats off, in came an aid-de-camp and announced that the rooms for the Americans were on the next floor, and much finer, and they were requested to go to them. Here were three rooms, opening *en suite*, fitted up in the most sumptuous style. A royal magnificence of decoration, and a regal display of elegance and taste pervaded all the appointments of costly pictures, rare works of art, and luxurious furniture.

The Emperor's private theatre in the palace has been opened, and, besides other plays, a beautiful ballet was performed by a select number of the best *danseuses* in Russia, or perhaps in the world. To the exclusion of others, the *"illustrious Americans"* were tendered the best seats, and it was in the banqueting hall, where a most sumptuous repast was prepared.

The party assembled at the palace consisted of about three hundred persons, including many beautiful women and the finest looking men one sees in any country. It is said here, by those who ought to know, that the unreserved conversation of the Emperor with Mr. Sibley, and the recital of the kind reception of his fleet in America, was quite extraordinary, and occasioned much surprise.—*Roch. Union and Am.*

Insanity at the Theatre.

At the seventeenth anniversary festival at the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held in London, recently, Mr. Buckstone, the well-known comedian and dramatic author, related the following incident:—

Eighteen years ago I was playing at the Dam-fries Theatre, on a Saturday evening. The house was well filled, particularly the dress boxes, but the occupants of that part of the house, instead o being listless or inattentive, as they sometimes are in the London theatres, were uproarious in their laughter, and loud in their applause Every joke or humorous passage was taken by them with immense expression of delight, and the play "went off," as it is termed, triumphantly.

At the end of it I remarked to the manager what an excellent audience it had been and how every point was understood and appreciated, but particularly by the parties in the dress boxes; they laughed louder than any other persons in the theatre. "Yes," said the manager, "they did enjoy themselves amazingly. Do you know what they all are?" "No," I answered. "Well, sir," said he, "they are all mad people. It is the system of our doctor at the lunatic asylum here (the Crichton Institution) to amuse his patients in every way in his power; so he took pretty well all the seats in the dress circle, and brought them here to entertain them, and he afterwards informed me how much his party had been delighted, and how he was sure their coming to the play had done them a great deal of good."

—The *Continental Magazine* is dead. It began life in 1861, under the editorial management of Mr. J. R. Gilmore, and proprietorship of Robert J. Walker. For awhile Charles G. Leland, one of the most versatile and genial writers in this country, had editorial charge of it, but of late it has been edited by Martha J. Cook, a sister of the owner, Mr. Walker.

AUSTRALIAN BLACKS.

The aborigines of Australia are fast disappearing before the advance of civilization. Already their race has become extinct in Tasmania; whilst in the other colonies only a few scattered families survive as representatives of the numerous tribes who some years ago roamed at will over the whole continent, from Lake Alexandrina to the Snowy Mountains. Along both banks of the noble Murray river, the *gunyahs* of the black men are giving place to sheep farms and cattle-stations; and in another generation, no traces of their existence will remain, except perhaps, the bark-covered mounds which mark their burial-places, or the weapons preserved in public museums, or in the collections of the curious.

Ethnologists suppose that Australia was first peopled by stray voyagers from the Indian seas, who in their small sailing craft drifted along from island to island through the Eastern Archipelago; and the hypothesis is strengthened by the fact, that although the dialects spoken in various parts of that continent differ very materially from each other, yet they all bear evident traces of an eastern origin, and many words of Tamil and Malaya may be recognised in most of them. The aborigines never composed what may be called a nation, but have always been only a number of scattered groups, each living under a patriarchal form of government, having its own territory and its own peculiar language.

The "Leitchoo-leitchoos," "Harri-harris," and "Yukka-yukkas," inhabit the vast tract of country known as the Lower Murray, (district), and they may be taken as fair specimens of the race. Each tribe has its own special hunting-grounds, and the oldest man of the party generally issues directions as to the place of encampment; the duty of providing food is assumed by the males, whilst the females manage the *mangees*, (bark canoes), and get ready the gunyahs at the appointed station. At sundown, each evening, the various hunting and fishing parties come into camp, and the produce of their labor is all piled up in one common heap; from this the chief assigns a fair proportion to each family; but first of all he lays aside an ample provision for the childless, the widows, and the orphans of the tribe.

Whether game be scarce or plentiful, all share alike; and if a stranger, even a white man, come up at the time, he is sure of a welcome, and a portion is at once cheerfully offered to him. The greatest reverence is paid by them to old age. If a youth become the possessor of a steel tomahawk, or a hank of fishing-line, he is not permitted to retain it, but is compelled to hand it over to one of his seniors; and he must give ample proof of his courage and activity before he will be allowed to join in the councils of his tribe; then his admission into the ranks of the warriors is celebrated by a grand feast and *corroberry*, at which two of his front teeth are knocked out; and the loss of these is his certificate of manhood.

Opossums, wallabies, and fish are their chief articles of food, varied by the eggs of wild fowl, or an occasional emu or kangaroo. Wild ducks, too, are often taken in the following manner. When the rivers are full, the waters from them flow to a considerable distance inland, forming large swamps and lakes, which are the resort of countless flocks of black swans, wild geese, and the other genera of that class. The creeks by which the waters of the main rivers are conducted into these lagoons are generally bordered by lofty white gums, which stretch their branches far over the streams; the blacks usually select a spot in the narrowest part, where two of these trees grow on opposite sides; and from their topmost boughs, they suspend their nets across, at the height of forty or fifty feet above the surface of the water.

A party composed of their most expert hunters remains in ambush at this spot, while the women and children proceed to the head of the lagoon, from whence they drive the wild fowl with shouts and cries. The ducks, when fairly startled, fly towards the main stream, and invariably follow in their flight the windings of the creek. When these have reached the vicinity of the hunters, one party imitates the shrill scream of the fish-hawk, while some of the others throw circular pieces of bark into the air; and the affrighted wild fowl, sweeping suddenly down to avoid what they believe to be their dreaded foes, dart blindly, with outstretched necks, into the nets, when they are instantly knocked on the head by their watchful captors; in this way, fifty or sixty are often taken in a few hours.

There are two methods adopted for hunting down the emus. Sometimes long nets are set at points where they have been remarked to resort to the water; and a numerous party of the natives be in wait for them as they come in from the back plains, then showing themselves in succession in various points, they contrive to drive the surprised emus right into the nets, where they fall on them whilst entangled in the meshes; but even then some of the hunters are often disabled, for an emu kicks as furiously as a horse; and I have frequently known a hunter to have some of his ribs broken by a blow from one of their feet. At other times (chiefly during the breeding season), a single black man crawls out into a plain frequented by these birds, holding a large bush in front of him as he advances; and by means of a hollow bone, he imitates the note of the male emu. This attracts any of the others which are feeding near them. If one of them approaches, he shakes the bush repeatedly; and seeing this, the foolish bird runs up quite close to satisfy its curiosity, and is at once silently traversed by the spear of its unseen enemy. The flesh of the emu is considered a great delicacy by the aborigines; and the white stockmen gladly give them tea, sugar, and tobacco in exchange for its marrow, as they consider it to be a specific for rheumatic pains, which are very prevalent in Australia. Opossums are, however, for many months the chief support of the aborigines. Armed with his tomahawk, the black man goes forth into the forest, stepping lightly and rapidly along as he glances upwards, amidst the branches of the box or gum trees, in search of dead limbs and hollow stems.

When he meets with any of these, he first examines the trunk of the tree, and learns, from the scratches on its bark, the probable number of opossums dwelling in it; then cutting notches, to assist him in his ascent, he climbs quickly up until he reaches the entrance to the cavity in which he expects to find his prey; into this he pushes a long slender twig until its end touches the sleeping opossum, (for these animals are nocturnal in their habits), then, withdrawing it, he measures the same length on the outside of the limb, and cutting a hole in with his tomahawk, he drags out his prize, which he kills by dashing its head against the tree; and then goes on to repeat the same process until he has procured a sufficiency of game.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MARRIED.

BATES—YOUNG.—On the evening of the 24th instant, by Rev. William McElwee, assisted by Rev. John H. Augher, Mr. CHARLES E. BATES to Miss MAGGIE YOUNG, both of Philadelphia.

JACKSON—WELLS.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. W. T. Dunker for Mr. AMOS JACKSON of Burlington, N. J., and Miss HANNAH WELLS, of Moimesburg, Pa.

QUENTIN—EDWARDS.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Coatesville, by the Rev. George Kirke, Captain JULIUS E. QUENTIN, of the United States Army, to Miss JOSEPHINE P. EDWARDS.

REED—HUTTON.—In Millville, N. J., on the 24th instant, in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Henry W. Webber, THOMAS REED, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Miss ANGELINE HUTTON, of Millville, N. J.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 26th instant, Mr. PETER H. BECK, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of W. B. Schelmer, No. 415 Catharine street, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton street Church Yard.

CLAY.—On the 25th instant, MARGARET BOYD CLAY, youngest child of H. G. and Margaret Y. Clay, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, December 18th, at five o'clock, EDDIE L. CLARK, daughter of the late Geo. H. B. Clark, aged 11 years.

DICKSON.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH J. DICKSON, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 312 Pine street, on Thursday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DRINKHOUSE.—On the morning of the 26th instant, LINDA, daughter of William and Elizabeth Drinkhouse, in the eleventh year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 828 North Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground.

DUVAL.—On Monday, 26th instant, EVELINE LAVALLETTE DUVAL, infant daughter of Margaret L. and George W. Duval, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the present residence of the family, No. 1624 Wallace street.

DICKSON.—On the 23d instant, at Madison, Wis., CHARLES N. DICKSON, formerly of this city.

Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y.

FLANAGAN.—On Friday morning, the 23d inst., GEO. WOOLSEY A., son of James M. and Emma S. Flanagan, aged 3 years.

FORBES.—On Sunday evening, 25th instant GEORGE W. FORBES, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral (without further notice), from his late residence, No. 1624 Race street, on Thursday morning next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

GRAYSON.—On the 25th instant, ALFRED GRAYSON, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Frederick M. Grayson, Forty-second street, above Walnut, West Philadelphia, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

GRIFFITHS.—Dr. JESSE W. GRIFFITHS, late Lazaretto Physician of the Port of Philadelphia, on the 23d instant, at his residence, in Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or meet the funeral at the Chapel of the Montgomery County Cemetery, at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends in Philadelphia will take the Norristown cars, Ninth and Green streets, on Wednesday, 28th at 11 o'clock A. M., and meet the funeral at the cemetery.

HART.—On the 26th instant, LAURA BELL, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Hart, in her 4th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1118 Citron street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

HOWELL.—At Fordham, N. Y., on December 24th, Eliza B., wife of R. S. Howell, and daughter of Daniel Ile sman, deceased.

HOAGLAND.—On the 26th inst., Mrs. MARY HOAGLAND, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin Rowland, No. 1231 Poplar street, first street below Coates, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATSINGER.—On Sunday evening, December 25th, ELIZABETH MATSINGER, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1223 Struthers street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, MARY, eldest daughter of O. F. Mitchell.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Broad Street M. E. Church, Burlington, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant. Persons from Philadelphia will take the 2 o'clock train from Walnut street wharf.

SMITH.—The funeral services of WM. H. SMITH, United States Navy, will take place at Christ Church, Third and Pine streets, this day, 27th instant at 12 M.

SHIELDS.—On Saturday, 24th inst., ELIZA SHIELDS, relict of John Shields, in her 71st year.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 429 S. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Bonaldson's Cemetery.

SIMON.—On the 24th, Mr. HENRY SIMON, son of Elizabeth and the late Jacob Simon, aged 36 years.

A loved one has passed away,
He has gone and left us all behind;
The chain that bound our hearts in love,
We trust we shall meet in heaven above.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hope Ferry road, below the Lutheran Church, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

WHITMAN.—On the evening of the 24th instant, in Bucklingham, Bucks county, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Sr. Interment at Doylestown Cemetery, on Wednesday, 28th instant.

WILSON.—On the 25th instant, after a long and severe illness, which baffled the skill of the best physicians, and which he bore with Christian fortitude, ISAAC WILSON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, 227 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. 12-27-5

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 30 day of January.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR LADIES.

RICH EMBROIDERED

LACE CURTAINS,

Piano and Table Covers,

WITH

DAMASK CURTAINS,

FOR PARLORS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES
NEW STYLES,
AT THE MANUFACTURERS'

No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, Elegantly Perfumed, can be had in white flint glass bottles, with stoppers, suitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your head is bald, or partially so; if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey; or if your head is covered with dandruff, scurf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonic is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES

Over 100 of each of these fine Instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Old Government Java Coffee,
And all the finest Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilled workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the profit made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE SOUTHWESTERN VICTORIES.

From the Times.

General Thomas fairly and equally divides the honors in the Southwest with General Sherman. Every day adds to the magnitude of Thomas' victory in Tennessee, enlarging at once our view of the greatness of the victory achieved in front of Nashville on the first three days of battle, and adding to the completeness and importance of the triumph by the vigor and success of the pursuit. It is twelve days ago this morning since the battle commenced by the great assault of our forces upon the Confederate army, which Jeff. Davis and General Hood had had the audacity and foolishness to march into Middle Tennessee and up to the capital of the State.

From our victory of the first day on the Rebel left—from the second day's victory "at all points"—from the third day's victory which sent the enemy reeling beyond Franklin—onward through the general pursuit which began on Sunday of last week and lasted till the week's close, leaving Hood and his wreck of an army upon the south side of Duck river—our hordes have enjoyed success continuous and brilliant, its value being demonstrated by the immense captures of prisoners and artillery which have been officially and unofficially enrolled in our columns.

Hood's army has certainly suffered a more complete and fearful rout than has ever befallen any Rebel army in the whole course of the war. We have had nothing at all approaching or parallel to it. Were not the evidences of it in mon. *materiel*, and other indubitable proofs, actually in our possession, we might be disposed to think there had been exaggeration, or that our generals and journalistic reporters were discounting the future.

Those who would like the pursuit to be faster than it is, must remember that it is midwinter in Middle Tennessee as well as here, and must remember the many additional difficulties that surround a pursuit in such weather as has prevailed for the last fortnight there as well as here—snow and rain overflowed, while under foot the roads were now slippery with ice and now slippery with mire. Under such circumstances we think a pursuit of over forty miles in the first six days of last week, through such a country as lies between Nashville and Duck river, was something extraordinary, and showed to a demonstration the splendid élan of General Thomas' veteran army.

With General Sherman carrying his conquests over the length and breadth of the State of Georgia, and General Thomas driving to utter rout and destruction the only great army which the Rebels possess out of Virginia, we may well close the chapter of the year, and look for the total extinction of the Southern Confederacy and its armies before many months of another shall have been counted on the calendar.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TRUTH.

From the Tribune.

As a year which will always be memorable in our annals draws toward its close, the great principles which underlie the present contest are not only more heartily recognized by ourselves, but more accurately comprehended by other nations. In public, just as in private affairs, the commonest imputation is that of a narrow and hungry selfishness which, even when it is undeserved, the practical pressure of events leaves for a time unrefuted. This is the misfortune of most human actions which have other than palpable and temporary motives; and to this, in part, must be attributed the ready distortion of American passions and purposes which has marked foreign criticism of our conduct.

To the aristocrat we seemed to promise too much—to the Democrats too little; and thus, between the apprehension of the one and the hasty misapprehension of the other, we were blamed alike for our sins of commission and omission, and while we exasperated our enemies we failed to satisfy our friends. It was early foreseen by all who cared at all for our national consistency, that unless we wanted a war as purposeless and as inconclusive as the faction fight of an Irish fair, we must not shrink from the opportunity, fairly thrust upon us, of taking the devil of Human Slavery by the throat and strangling it, to the great joy of the good and just of all nations. The argument against us, whether it came from eager foes or disappointed allies, that we sought only the *status quo*, would have been painfully conclusive, if it had only been true.

The first black treed by the war was its living, embodied, and final refutation; and now, with our policy solemnly declared, we have a right to ask for sympathy from all who profess to believe in human emancipation from the shackles of kingcraft or of hereditary aristocracy. There was a time when our declaration would have brought us no strength; but kings and cabinets can no longer afford to disregard the democratical tendencies of the age, and slowly but surely the phantoms of an outworn feudalism are fading in the light of a new morning. The century will not shame its inextinguishable material progress by any adherence to obsolete and clumsy social forms.

It is wonderful to notice with how fine a sympathy the proclamation of the President has been received, even in England. It may not change the views of aristocrats and traders, but at least it has closed their clamorous mouths; while upon the great masses, the workers, the producers, the strugglers toward a higher social position, the effect has been almost electrical. Our British friends now occupy a vantage ground from which they may defy misrepresentation and abuse. We no longer ask for ourselves a freedom which we deny to others; we no longer provoke ridicule by continual inconsistency; we no longer stand up for a giant wrong in defiance of the fundamental principles of our Government; we no longer seek for quiet by an acquiescence in iniquity—we no longer dream of clinging to a political system ridiculous by inviolable contradictions—we have outgrown the follies of our position at childhood, and we have earned the right to adore Freedom by the sternest repudiation of Slavery which was in our power. An attitude like this extorts the gratitude and the good wishes of all seekers for a nobler civilization, wherever they may be laboring in behalf of mankind. We are no longer fighting merely our own battle. We are engaged in no petty and selfish warfare. Ours is the cause of the whole human race, and ours will be its gratitude.

So when, upon this happy New Year's time, the generous and aspiring can sincerely send to us across the sea the awesome gift of their good wishes—when the English "people" hold out their hands, hardened but sl, and bid us God speed with an honest voice—when all that is left of democratic sentiment in France is with us—when large-hearted and great-minded Germany calls us to be of good cheer, it is a blessing of God that we can send back to them words of hope and encouragement, and bid them mark that the fight is going bravely on, and that we are seeking no doubtful, no dishonorable victory! If we can but conquer, we conquer for the continent. We save it, for a long age, perhaps, from the palsying embrace of a frozen absolutism—we keep it as the refuge of the oppressed and the defrauded hordes of Europe—we hold it as the practical demonstration of man's possible happiness—we consecrate it as an ark of safety, in which his chances of a higher destiny shall be preserved. This may be sneered at as a delusion and scoffed at as an imbecility. We do not pause to dispute with disbelievers, real or pretended. We take the love of liberty for granted, and we deduce from it the right. We seek the establishment of a Republic as perfect in construction as it is pure in theory, and to all who ridicule our enthusiasm, we have but one stern answer. At least the experiment should be tried—tried fairly and thoroughly, with no adulterating mixture of contradictory theories and perhaps fatal admissions—tried as it has never before been tried since the Lord created the world.

We have been charged, as a people, with too sensitive a regard for the good opinion of other nations. This war, if it has taught us nothing else, has at least shown to us the relative value of the complaisance which is extorted by fear, and the hearty good will which springs from community of opinion. With the return of peace, and the renewed consolidation of our strength, we shall assume a somewhat different position, for we may say without arrogance, nay, with simple truth, that we have been tried in the balance, and have not been found wanting. We shall contribute an invaluable chapter to history—the record of a civil war undertaken by democracy in defense of democracy, and of a victory consistent with itself, and unstained by fatal excesses. This lesson the world has long needed; and this lesson, by the grace of God, it shall now have!

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

FOURTH EDITION

SHERMAN---THOMAS---BUTLER.

The Movement on Augusta and Charleston.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—News received here this morning, at the War and Navy Departments, from Wilmington, is favorable. The Secretary of the Navy says that the expedition will accomplish all that was expected of it—namely, the reduction of Forts Caswell and Fisher, thus hermetically sealing this great Rebel *entrepot*.

General Sherman has, in accordance with his despatch to the Secretary of War, ascended the Savannah river for the purpose of taking Augusta, the most important material point now left in the South, and swinging down on Charleston, destroying all its railroad communications by the way.

General Thomas has brought Hood to a stand on the Tennessee river, rendered impassable by heavy floods.

Hood is without artillery or pontoon trains.

No Late News from the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Navy Department has no late intelligence from Porter's fleet, nor had news been received by the Government up to 2 o'clock to-day of army or naval operations in any quarter.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Alexander Caw Chandler, of the Prussian Legation, died here to-day.

Pardon of a Convict.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cancemi, who murdered Policeman Anderson several years since, has been pardoned.

The French Mission.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The *Commercial's* special Washington dispatch says Fessenden is a candidate for the French Mission.

THE GREENE COUNTY

OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the general Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL STOCK $750,000,

Divided into 150,000 Shares, Par Value $5 00.

10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL

WILLIAM B. HOOD, President, No. 249 S. Sixth Street.

WILLIAM S. PRICE, Treasurer, No. 633 Walnut Street.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Secretary, No. 249 S. Sixth Street.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM B. HOOD, No. 249 S. Sixth Street.
THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 Chesnut Street.
WILLIAM S. PRICE, No. 633 Walnut Street.
ROBERT S. CULIN, No. 326 Coates Street.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS, Second and Callowhill Streets

The Company hold about five hundred and fifteen acres of land—all of which, with the exception of twelve acres, is situated on the Dunkard, Whitely, and Ten-Mile creeks, and on Frosty run, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Ten remaining twelve acres are upon Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county, West Virginia. These lands have been selected from the best locations, in the well known oil district of Greene county, with a view to their value as oil property. Full one-half of the five hundred and fifteen acres are what is known as bottom land—adapted to the boring of a large number of wells, upon the four oil-producing streams of Greene county—and the leases have been obtained upon the most favorable terms for the Company, yielding but one-eighth of the oil as royalty to the owners, except in a single instance, where one-fourth is reserved.

ON TEN-MILE CREEK

The Company own a tract of land containing eight acres in fee simple. Also, a lease for twenty years of forty acres of the William Heston farm, yielding a royalty of one-eighth of oil to the lessor.

ON DUNKARD CREEK

A lease for twenty-one years of two acres of the celebrated Robert Maple farm, with a front of one hundred and fifty yards on the Dunkard creek, yielding one-fourth of the oil to the lessors. It is upon this farm that the first number of Greene county has been found in the largest quantity, and the part held by the Company is situated nearly opposite to the Pioneer Well. A derrick has been erected, and the boring upon this piece of land commenced.

Also, a lease of twelve acres of the Solomon Bower's Farm, on Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, for twenty years, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessors. This is believed to be a good oil property.

ON WHITELY CREEK

The Company have two of the most promising of the undeveloped tracts of land in Greene county. One of them is about one hundred and twelve acres of the Henry Lantz Farm, on both sides of the creek, under a lease for twenty-five years, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessor. Arrangements have already been made for an immediate development of this land.

And the other of them is one square acre of the Corbly Garrard Farm, under a lease for twenty-five years; also yielding one eighth of the oil to the lessor.

ON FROSTY RUN.

A lease for twenty-five years of the Abner Morris Farm of about two hundred acres, situated on both sides of Frosty Run, near the Henry Lantz Farm, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessor.

Also, a lease for twenty-five years of the Rinehart Farm on Frosty Run, containing one hundred and forty acres, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessor.

Abundance of coal and wood may be had in the immediate vicinity of these lands at a very small cost; and with most of the leases the Company has coal leases without additional expense.

Twenty thousand shares only of the stock of this Company are offered for sale at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per share, and may be had upon application to the Secretary, at

No 249 S. SIXTH STREET,

Between 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.,

Or from any of the Directors.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$600,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 15 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 500 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 850 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of powerful yield.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with lease a mile of river front. All good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee in Wahoo Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed readily.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street.

VERY LOW PRICES,

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT.
WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS.

WATSON MALONE, | HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER, | THOS J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, ex. | JAMES O. FARRIRA,
ALEXANDER F. BEAN.

TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY.
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No 203 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON, GENERAL AGENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, for payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of June 30, 1864. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army, Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidences of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, No. 168 S. THIRD Street.

10-24-6m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

North NINTH, above Arch,

have just opened several fine lots of Useful Articles

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all linen.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50, 75, 95 cents and $1 00.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Colored Border.
Ladies' Black Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Colored Border, all linen.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all linen, 50, 95, and 75 cents.
Infants' Handsome Worked Bodies.
Handsome Worked Setts.
Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25, 50, and 37½ cts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at the very lowest market prices.
Gents' handsome silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, yard square.
Handsome Brodie Scarfs, from 50c up to $5 00.
Real Thread and Maltese Lace Collars.
A large assortment of Black Lace Veils.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Ladies' Morocco Satchels.
Handsome Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Ladies' Fancy Back Combs.
Gents' Neck-ties and Suspenders.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Gents' Kid-lined Gloves.
Best quality American Delaines and Chintzes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
All-wool Domet Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels.
6-4 Shirting Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, &c. &c.
Woollen Hoods, Sontags, and Scarfs.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps, Pomades, and Extracts.
Night Blooming Cereus Extract, a new odor.

PRICE & WOOD, No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

GOODS AT THE REDUCED PRICES!

Notwithstanding the excitement and bad weather, and bad walking, Ladies do turn out to buy our Cheap Goods, and the consequence is

We Have a Great Run for Cheap Goods!!

WE ARE SELLING OFF AT BARGAINS

All our Winter Stock, and you can Buy Cheap!

100 pieces rich Plaid Dress Goods, 25 per cent. below their cost to import.
100 pieces Peplins and Empress Cloths, black and all colors, all of them 20 per cent below their wholesale prices.
1000 pieces of Dress Goods, 10 per cent. below their value.
Merinoes, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75, Lupin's make, great reduction.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

SHIRTING AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Shirting Cloths, $1, $1 50, to $2, all-wool, double and single width, closing out at low rates.
Men's and Boys' Satinets and Cassimeres, 87c., $1, $1 75, to $2 00; closing out very cheap.
Chinchilla Beavers, double-width, $2 75, for Misses' Cloaks and Boys' Overcoats.
Double-width Cloths, $1 12½, $1 50 to $3 00, bargains.

BALMORALS. SHIRTING LINENS.

1000 Wool Balmorals, $3 50 to $4 75, reduced.
100 Black and White Balmorals, $2 75 to $5 00, cheap.
100 pieces Shirting Linens, 62½c., 75c. to $1 00; low.

KEEP YOUR HANDS WARM.

Ladies' Merino Gloves, 18½, 22, and 25c., great bargains.
Gents' Merino Gloves, 18½, and 25 cents, a bargain.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, lamb-lined Silk Gloves, all at ruinous low prices, just to sell them.
Kid Gloves, $1 75 to $2 00. Every pair guaranteed not to tear; if they do, another pair given without any charge.
Evening Party Kid Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' White Kid Gloves.

MUSLINS, FLANNELS, CALICOES.

All-wool Flannel, 50 cents, that does sell fast.
Shaker and Domet Flannels, 45, 50, 75, to $1; that will keep you warm this cold weather.
Calicoes, 22, 25, 37½, and 40 cents; we keep good ones.
Muslins, nobody tries to sell them at less price than we do.

BROCHE SHAWLS. BLANKET SHAWLS.

We sell piles of these goods, because we sell cheap.

ALL VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

OWEN EVANS & CO., CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, Ladies' and Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½, to 75 cents; plain Handkerchiefs, 10, 12½, 18¾ to 25 cents, warranted all linen; Ladies' beautiful Scarfs, 90 cents; Perfumery, cheap; Shirt Bosoms, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

FINE CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

In all varieties, for

Christmas and Holiday Presents,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 50c. and upwards.
Men's do do do 75c do.
Children's do do do 25c do.
Plain Handkerchiefs, all linen, 30c. and upwards.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 45 to $50
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $10.

Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds and at prices very much below the present gold basis.

ALSO,

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

AND

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Suitable for Presents, at

12-17-1m VERY LOW PRICES.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—13 DRY Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades. W. H. ANDENRIED, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning Dress and Ins. Ins. Ins Carpets, a Choice Stock, at $1 00; Ingrain Carpets, good Styles, 62½c.; Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloth, 37c. to $1 25; all bordered Window Shades, $1 25 to $3 00. Christmas Cloakings, 75c. to $2 00; Christmas Delaines, only 25c.; Marseilles Quilts, $1 50 to $5; Blankets, $3 to $20; Flans and Table Covers, $2 to $8; Alpacas, all colors, 50c. to $1 50; Rugs and Papers, $1 25 to $4 50; Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, 50c. to 68c.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to $2 00; some very fine Ball Silks, $3 to $5; Corset Jeans, Skirts, 25 to 85; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 50; Ladies and Gents' Gloves, 25c. to $1; Nubias, Scarfs, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods and Scarfs, 25c. to $7; Dress Buttons, 10 to 25c.; Spool Cotton, 10c.; Skirt Braid, 12c. Water-proof and Beaver Cloth Cloakings, 37½c. to $1 50. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-21-3m

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Green Baize, Broche Shawls,
Skating Mufflers, Woollen Shawls,
Clan Plaids, Silks,
Skating Skirts, Silk Poplins,
Promenade Skirts, Rep Poplins,
Mourning Skirts, Merinoes.
Skirting, All Wool Plaids,
Sheppard's Plaid Skirts, &c.

12-1 1m

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A Splendid Variety For

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Consisting of Staple Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $2 25.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaine 5000 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gent's' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Canton Flannels—Unbleached and Bleached.
Canton Flannels, 37½c. to 50c.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1150 yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

JOHN H. STOKES', No. 702 ARCH Street.

12-9-1m

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Can be found at

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Best De Laines reduced to 45 cents.
First-rate De Laines for 37½ cents.
Best Calicoes only 37½ cents.
Good Calicoes for 31 cents.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.
French Merinoes, good quality, reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.
Extra fine French Merinoes only $2 00.
Double width all wool De Laines, $1 25 and $1 50.
Single width all wool De Laines from 62½ cents to $1 00.
Fine quality figured all wool De Laines reduced to $1 00.
Figured Merinoes only $1 50.

FANCY PLAIDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A very cheap lot at 75 cents.
Plaids from 75 cents upwards.
1 lot extra fine Plaids reduced from $2 50 to $2 50.

SHAWLS!!! SHAWLS!!!

Blanket Long Shawls, best quality, $3 00.
First-rate Blanket Long Shawls for $2 50.

Having just added an extensive Cloak and Hoop Skirt Department to our Store, we are now prepared to offer the best Cloaks and Skirts at prices that will defy competition.

We invite an examination of our reduced

ONE SPRING HOOP SKIRTS,

which are made of one piece of steel, making them more durable than any other Skirt in the American market.

CLOAKS!!! CLOAKS!!!

Cloaks, splendid styles; Cloaking Cloths of all kinds. Cloaks made to order.

Please give us a call, and save money by buying your Holiday Gifts at our Store.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., Phila.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARLIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3 1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—RILEY'S reputation cannot be surpassed. No. 1115 RACE Street. Orders promptly attended to. 12-17-6m*

REDUCED PRICES,

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 10 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-assorted stock of CLOAKS, well-adapted for the present and coming season which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-1m

HENRY PARKER,

Nos 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

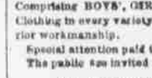
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-7-thsa6m

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.



HOBBY HORSES

In Great Variety.

VELOCIPEDES,

EXPRESS CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS,

WHEELBARROWS, SLEIGHS, ETC.

By the Manufacturer,

J. A. YOST,

12-21-3m No. 214 DOCK Street.

CHARLES RUMPF,

POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER, No. 47 S. SIXTH Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-3m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

11-13tuth3m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-6m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment. Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 190 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-21-1mths 3m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 19 CHESNUT STREET,

11-4t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate despatch and highest rates given. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, JR., & CO., No. 208 WALNUT Street. 12-16-1prp

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY,

ON

PAINT CREEK,

ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH,

ON THE

CLARION RIVER.

Saw mills on the property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil land in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $150 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

130 acres near Franklin and near Pithole creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 50 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.

318 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three-foot coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

100 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

185 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

106 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

1 acre and 29 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

KEELER FARM.—Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run, Venango county; one-fourth of this land is good boring territory. Coal also on this land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 160 acres.

250 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of oil.

70 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

1000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM—66 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CRAY FARM—20 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

HENRY FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

M'ELFRESH FARM—45 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM—40 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

POSEY FARM—50 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HOASLY FARM—127 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

VORE FARM—80 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CROY AND HANY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

FARMENTER FARM—140 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

R. ELLIOTT FARM—97 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

J. ELLIOTT FARM—108 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

GRAY FARM—40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

EDGERTON FARM—— acres in Berne township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—250 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM—91 acres in Homer and Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,

12-24-stuthtit Room 17, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE WARE, &c., IN open lots, suitable for City and Country Retail Storekeepers,

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of most desirable articles.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SET,

Also one richly silver-plated Tea Set.

CHINA, PLAIN WARE, &c.

French China Tea Sets, Vases, Clocks and Castors, Parian Vases, Jugs, and other fancy articles, Tin Mechanical Wagons, &c.

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURG,

HAS 100,000 SHARES AT $1 EACH.—PAR VALUE, $5.

WORKING CAPITAL, $15,000.

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dixie well on the Hoover farm, producing ten barrels per day of 5 gravity oil, selling at the wells at $10 per barrel. The Company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to bore two more wells.

Also, half interest in a lease on Horse Creek Eddy, on which is one well, producing eight barrels per day, with engine, tools, &c.

One hundred and eleven acres in fee on Pithole run.

One-fourth of lease on land on Cherry run,

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

OBITUARY.

William Curtis Noyes.

This able and distinguished lawyer died at his residence in Fifth avenue, yesterday, at about noon, after an illness of but two days. On the morning of Friday last, in his own room, while dressing to go down to his office, he suddenly experienced a paralytic stroke, and fell prostrate upon the floor. He was carried to his bed, and medical assistance summoned, but it was no, until after 1 o'clock of the day that he recovered sensibility. The usual remedies were applied, and on Saturday his friends thought that he would recover from the attack; but at no time were the nerves of motion able to resume their functions, although the nerves of sensation were for a time stimulated to action.

Mr. Noyes was born at or near Utica in this State, we believe, and at the time of his death was about fifty-nine or sixty years of age. He removed to this city about a quarter of a century ago, and during that period of time he gradually risen to a high rank in his profession. The unwearied industry of Mr. Noyes, his capacity for research, and the ardor with which he brought to any case all its appropriate erudition, gave him, during the latter years of his life, eminence among the learned lawyers of the State and the country. His management of the North American Trus Company's case, the New Haven Railroad case and his exhaustive exposition of the history an doctrine of charitable uses, which forms a part o one of the volumes of the New York reports were characteristic exhibitions of his abilities.

Mr. Noyes had collected one of the most valuable private law libraries in the country, consisting of all the American reports, with scarcely a exception, down to the present time, all the English reports in the courts of law and chancery, and the exchequer; all the Scotch decisions in the Justiciary, Session Courts, and House of Lords, and the Irish reports in law and equity, the ancient and modern State trials, and all the standard and many of the rarest earlier treatises. He had gathered also a very rare collection of the Domesday books, and a considerable collection of codes, among which are the Chinese and Gentoo.

It was not until the last few years of his life that Mr. Noyes had engaged at all in politics. He was a member of the Peace Convention, and took an active part with his fellow-Republicans in the deliberations of that body.

For the last two or three years Mr. Noyes has been engaged in the preparation of the revised code, and he had just been elected President of the New England Society.

Mr. Noyes was highly thought of by the younger members of his profession, to whom he was always kind; and his demeanor in court, always respectful and decorous, not less than his extremely careful preparation, made him in those regards their model as well as friend. Lacking that native vigor of intellect which marks the higher orders of legal minds, and marked rather by erudition than by power in his argumentative efforts, Mr. Noyes' death, nevertheless, makes a vacancy not easy to be filled in the New York bar.

Colonel May.

A brave and chivalric soldier, a true and high-souled gentleman, an American whose name is indissolubly connected with one of the most brilliant episodes of our national history, passed to his rest in this city on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Colonel Charles A. May, of Maryland, entered the army of the United States during the second presidency of Andrew Jackson, and resigning his commission in 1860, retired into private life in this city, where he has since resided, winning an honorable name among our citizens as the active and efficient Vice-President and Superintendent of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. But on the rolls of that noble army of the Union, enlisted for all time, the company of patriotic soldiers who, fighting together side by side under the one flag of their fathers, knew no North, no South, no East, no West; but won for all the land a common triumph and a common fame, the name of Colonel May, the soldier of Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey, is still borne foremost among the foremost.

Few names shine more brilliantly than his in the records of the last war waged by Americans against a foreign foe. Others, his companions in arms, during that glorious episode of our annals, have since made themselves more widely known in the conflicts of the civil strife which now desolates the republic. But the fame of May neither South nor North can claim. The story of th reliskless who led so many a charge on those fa fields of Mexico belongs to America, and will b proudly remembered by Americans as long a knightly courage stirs the blood of youth, an duty loyally done commands the respect of men.

Colonel May was still in the vigor of life, having been born August 9, 1818, in the city of Baltimore; and his singularly stalwart frame and stately presence, well befitting a soldier of romance, seemed to promise him many years of usefulness and happiness. But an organic tendency to disease of the heart, to which his brother, Captain Julian May, some years since succumbed, developed itself into sudden and fatal force, and aggravated probably by his increased devotion to the duties of his position among us, into which he carried a military thoroughness and exactness of administration, over-matched even his colossal strength of frame. He died on Saturday, as we have said, at the New York Hotel. His funeral will take place from that hotel to-day at noon.

James William Wallack.

The theatre-loving public, and especially the elder portion of it, will learn with profound regret of the death of James William Wallack, the veteran actor of America. He may be said to have formed almost the only remaining link that bound the old school of theatricals to that of the present day. For the last six or seven years he has not, with slight exceptions, appeared on the stage, and since 1861 devoted himself to the management of his new theatre at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.

James William Wallack was born in London in 1795. Both parents were on the stage; his father, William Wallack, being a distinguished comedian and vocalist, and his mother, Elizabeth Field, playing the leading female characters with Mr. Garrick for several years. He made his first appearance in London at the age of seven, and after playing boys' parts for sometime, passed to the Academic Theatre, established by Queen Charlotte in Leicester street, Leicester Square, where English and German children appeared on alternate nights. Here he attracted the attention of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who gave him an engagement at Drury Lane. That theatre being subsequently burned down, he went to Ireland, but in 1809 returned to England, and on the opening night at the New Drury Lane appeared as "Laertes," in *Hamlet*.

At the age of twenty-two he replaced Mr. Booth in playing "Iago" to Kean's "Othello." About this time he received very tempting offers from New York, and having, by the intervention of Lord Byron, who was his personal friend, obtained two years' leave of absence from the management of Drury Lane, he made his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, of this city, September 7, 1818 in the character of "Macbeth." After two years of remarkable success here, he returned to London, where he remained only one season, making then a second visit to America. Having been injured shortly afterwards by the upsetting of a coach, he went home to recruit, but returned for another season to the United States, and after that became stage-manager of Drury Lane, under Elliston, performing also the leading characters. In 1826 he opened the National Theatre, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, in this city.

In 1839 it was burned down, and during the next ten years he played star engagements in the United States and Great Britain. In 1851 he fixed his residence permanently in this city, and established Wallack's Theatre (now Wood's) on Broadway, at the corner of Broome street. Here he enjoyed an uninterrupted success for many years. The establishment was always distinguished by a uniform excellence of its stock company, and a careful regard to the proprieties of scenery and costumes, which gave it eminence among American theatres. In 1861, the present Wallack's theatre, the leading theatre of the United States, was established at the corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

Mr. Wallack was probably, up to the time of his retiring from the stage, the best of the old school of actors. He was perhaps most admirable in what might be termed the romantic arama, in such representations as "Benedic" and "Reuben Glenroy." Although critics might be disposed to question him in the highest walks of tragedy, in parts that merged upon the melodramatic, like "Julien St. Pierre," he was inapproachable in his time.

Mr. Wallack has suffered for some years of affections often incident to old age. He always dressed with the most fastidious taste, and had rather a Parisian appearance. His name was ever spoken with respect by the members of the theatrical profession.—*N. Y. World.*

—The uniform of the New London police is described as consisting of a wreath and a number on a cap, a shield on the breast and a silver-buckled belt round the waist. An exchange thinks it may be very pretty, but decidedly cool in the winter season.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

Compiled from Foreign Papers for The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Fetis, the great musical professor and critic, was especially designated by Meyerbeer to superintend the rehearsals of the great legacy left to the world by the great composer of *Les Huguenots, Robert*, and *L'Africaine*. In order to fulfil the request, Fetis, who was director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, has left that city and taken up his abode in Paris at the expense of the Imperial Government. *L'Africaine* took Meyerbeer ten years to write, and it is said that it will take a year's rehearsal to put it on the stage. It is a most gigantic affair, and requires at least three hundred people for its rendition.

When the new piece, *Maitre Guerin*, was played before the Court at Compiegne, the Emperor especially congratulated Monsieur Lafontaine on the talent with which he had played the part of a gay young colonel.

"You wear the uniform admirably," said the Emperor, "and the epaulettes become you."

"I have but one regret in wearing them," replied Lafontaine, "and that is that I did not gain them in your Majesty's service"—a reply which brought a diamond ring to the lucky actor.

Red hair is so much the fashion now that hairdressers pay for red beards their weight in gold. But, in order to display this somewhat conspicuous hair, it is the fashion to have but one peculiar color in dress, cloak, and bonnet. But one excess into which fashion has fallen has attracted the attention of the comic papers in Paris, that is the fashion of dressing the pet poodles to match the dress, so that a Parisian belle says to her maid, "Give me my pink dress and my pink poodle," so that the little animal, conveniently white by nature, is every day made to change his color. Suppose fashion should go a step further, and take to dyeing husbands?

This is an advertising age, but an original way of advertising appeared in a recent monument erected in Pere la Chaise:—

"In memory of Nathalie Nordere, wife of Jerome, locksmith and manufacturer of ornamental iron. The railing round her monument is from his factory, Rue Godot, No. 7."

At the last representation, at Marseilles, of Alexandre Dumas' *Mohicans of Paris*, the following notice appeared in the morning papers:—

"In order to gratify public curiosity, Alexandre Dumas will be present during the performance this evening, occupying the proscenium box to the left."

Notoriety is Dumas' ruling passion.

A young medical student in search of a lodging was shown into a very shabby room, the furniture of which was in a most dilapidated state.

"I should like something a little more modern," said the student.

"More modern!" said the man; "speak with more reverence. You are in the very room in which Rousseau lived, and in which he wrote, and nothing has been changed now for even a century."

"This is the table on which he wrote?"

"Yes."

"This the bureau?"

"Yes."

"This the bed?"

"Yes."

"And nothing has been changed for a whole century?"

"Nothing."

"Not even the sheets?"

"Not even the sheets."

"Then I won't take the rooms."

The young king of Bavaria has appointed Richard Wagner, the author of *Tannhauser*, director of the Court music, at a salary of four thousand florins.

A "STRIKE" AT THE LAKE TUNNEL.—A short time ago the miners employed upon the lake tunnel wished to have a "strike," and declared they would not work for less than five dollars a day. They hinted pretty freely that if their demand was not complied with they would return to Pennsylvania. As the demand was considered exorbitant, the contractor told the men that he would not pay such an amount. He proceeded to the Lake Superior lead mines, where he succeeded in hiring all the men he wanted at three dollars a day. The miners from Pennsylvania were in the habit of digging out only twelve feet a day. Since the time the men from Superior have been at work, they have daily averaged about sixteen feet. The "strike" has proved beneficial to the contractors, in this instance at least.—*Chicago Times.*

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
12-10-stuth-11-12

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, December 20, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M and 3 P. M.

12-20-11 9 W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

12-13-wfm 1j10 WM. MCCONNELL, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12-9-3t11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

12-19-3w1 C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.

12-23-1m* Office, No. 403 LIBRARY Street, 2d story. JOHN MANSFIELD.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Also several good Fifers.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Two years' service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marines receive Prize Money.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of *scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, if the said claims are not paid.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNulty, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1861, No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 80 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $10 26 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1861, No. 8. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43 20 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1861, No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $45 20, for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1863, No. 50. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morten street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 81 feet deep. Claim $69 15, for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. September Term, 1864, No. 4. Lot and cellar walk northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 161 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence north, west parallel with Morton street, 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 48 feet 5½ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7¼ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 56 feet to Girard avenue, thence south westerly along Girard avenue 161 feet to place of beginning. Claim $577 25 for paving.

12-22-m1m

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys. *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of Dissipation, Imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, an take no other.

Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 2-9

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-26

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,

11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,

BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 45 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

3-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [ja8

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections Promptly Made. 8d-4

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12-20-6t A. J. PHELPS, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of [50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupon.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

M 16 Philadelphia.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

12-24-2w No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD ESTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1m4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1849.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces

English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c

Navy Messes put up with care.

1-26-1y At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

10-19 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-13 ALFRED JENKS & SON

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the public of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstadt's Patent Metalic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. MAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11-21 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by E. E. NEFF, No. 106 S. Water and 104 S. Delaware Avenue. 10 1 3m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE

City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ABRAM H. DERRICKSON, Executor of the estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 22 S. SIXTH Street, up stairs, in the City of Philadelphia.

12-21-wfmth5 MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

ESTATE OF PATRICK CALLAHAN, DEC'D ceased.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent will make payment to, and all persons having claims against the same will present them to

MARTIN CALLAHAN, Administrator,
No. 615 South THIRD Street.

Or to his Attorney,

GEORGE S. DOUGHERTY,
12-12-m-24 No. 231 PRUNE Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

JOHN J. HALLOWELL, vs. JOSEPH B. EVANS.

Alias Venditioni Exponas, September, 1864, No. 347.

The undersigned appointed by the Court to report the distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement, back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of three hundred and four feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Eleventh street seventeen feet (including on the north side thereof the southernmost half part of an alley three feet in width by the whole depth of the thereby granted lot) and extending in length or depth eastward of that width seventy-one feet ten and one-half inches to a four feet wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley, subject to the yearly ground-rent of $27, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

12-16-10t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

1000 Yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28½ inches wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Yards Enameled Cloth, 1½ wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required.
200 Front Axle-tree Bolsters 48.5 inches, for army wagons.
40 Iron Axle-trees and Stocks, 2¼ inches, for army wagons.
100 Wagon Pipe Boxes, 2⅜ inches, for army wagons.
200 Wagon Tongues not ironed.
20 Pipe Boxes, 2¼ inches at large end, and 11 inches long.
100 Morrise Bars, for army wagons.
500 Body Bars for army wagons.
10 One-horse Carts.

All the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state prices—to include boxes and delivery—both in writing and figures—the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer. Otherwise, the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
12-27-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following, viz:—

2000 feet of Oak-tanned, Double-riveted Leather Hose, 10 inches outside circumference, with Jones' improved couplings.

The above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, to include delivery, both in writing and figures, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids if deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
12-22-4t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 15, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, from dealers for each of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:—

64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 56 inches.
4 do do do do 55¾ do
8 do do do do 49½ do
62 do do do do 57 do
4 do do do do 47½ do

The above to be flanged and 2¾ to 3 inches thick.

Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.

10 kegs each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, ⅝ and ¾ inch.

86 Parallel Bench Vices.
500 pounds Borax, 25 barrels Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
16,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbitt.
75 Slabs Zinc, 75,000 feet Safety Fuse.
300 dozen Axes No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.
20 Reams Emory Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
20 do do Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
2 barrels best Copal Varnish.
5 do Mineral Paint (in oil).

When samples are furnished, they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfilment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.

By order of Colonel WM. W. MCKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
12-20-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
December, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed monthly, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guarantees will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:—

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 1.

56 plates Boiler Iron, 7-16, 46 by 96 inches.
20 do do 3-8, 84 by 96 do
20 do do 1-2, 42 by 96 do
32 do do 1-2, 84 by 100 do
48 do do 5-8, 30 by 110 do
12 do do 3-8, 30 by 120 do
16 do do 3-16, 30 by 96 do
16 do do 7-16, 35 by 109 do
16 do do 3-8, 39 by 109 do
16 do do 5-16, 48 by 109 do
24 do do 7-16, 46 by 96 do
32 do do 5-16, 43 by 78 do
24 do do 5-16, 36 by 120 do
24 do do 5-16, 42 by 120 do
12 do do 5-16, 50 by 96 do
16 do do 5-16, 48 by 84 do
16 do do 5-16, 43 by 48 do
20 do do 7-16, 50 by 114 do
28 do do 3-8, 30 by 60 do
12 do do 5-8, 50 by 109 do
12 do do 5-16, 48 by 109 do
20 do do 3-8, 30 by 120 do
12 do do 5-16, 30 by 120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½ inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝ inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¾ inch.
90,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2¼ by ⅝ inch.
5,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½ inch.
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅝ inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 1¾ by ¾ inch.
20,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1½ inch.
60,000 pounds best American round bar iron, 1¾ inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅞ inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 3½ by 4½, inches, 16 inches, 16 feet long.

WASHINGTON.
CLASS No. 4.

4000 pounds iron rivets, 1¼ by 11-16 inch diameter,
4000 do do 1⅛ by 11-16 do
4000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
4000 do do ⅞ by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 1.

224,000 pounds best American boiler flange iron, from 5-16 to ⅜ inch thick, in such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 2.

54,000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1⅝ inch diameter, in length as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 3.

20,000 pounds best American T iron 3½ by 4 inches, the 2¾ inch part to be ¼ inch thick, and the 4 inch part ⅜ inch thick. The lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
CLASS No. 4.

32,000 pounds Boiler Rivets 1¼ inches long and ½ inch diameter. 12 12-m14

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or of Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 21, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $185 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. ECKE,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1865, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following described quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

100 Hand Axes.
100 Cellar Axes.
50 Broad Axes, Beatty's make. Sample required.
2500 Chopping Axes, do do
50 Ambulance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7¼ inches; diameter, 1¾ inches; 1 5-16 inch inside.
110 gross Wire Horse shoe Buckles, 25 gross ¾ inch, 25 gross ⅞ inch, 50 gross ¾ inch, and 10 gross 1 inch. Sample required.
85 dozen Auger Bits, 10 ½ inch, 9 9-16 inch, 10 5-16 inch, 10 ⅜ inch, 10 ⅞ inch, 5-1 inch. Sample required.
8 dozen Spiral Bits, No. 4, double cut. Sample required.
50 sets Inward Braces; full set bits to each. Sample required.
3000 Horse Blankets. Sample required.
2500 Horse Brushes, wooden back, best articles. Sample required.
250 Scrub Brushes, large hand. Sample required.
500 Wall Brushes, ten knot large, do do
1000 Corn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.
2000 Stable Brooms; rattan Sample required.
1000 Blued Buckles; 1½-inch and 2-inch.
200 rounds Refined Borax.
1000 Gum Buckets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.
2 gross Assorted Paint Brushes. Sample required.
2 dozen Varnish Brushes do do
1 gross Wash or Tool Brushes. do do
615 gross Roller Buckles, 1½-inch, 30 ⅞ inch, 50 ¾-inch, 100 ⅝-inch, 70 1-inch, 100 1¼ inch, 50 1¼-inch, 25 1½-inch, 50 2-inch.
3000 feet Coil Chain, "O," light, for chin chains. Sample required.
3000 Halter Chains, heavy, and toes each end. Sample required.
2000 yards Enamelled Cloth, 30 inches wide, for ambulance curtains. Sample required.
2000 pounds Enamelled Cloth, 50 inches wide, for ambulance and saddle covers. Sample required.
100 Farmer Chisels, 50 2-inch, 50 1¾-inch, 50 1¼ inch. sample required.
100 Framing Chisels, 50 2-inch, 50 1¾ inch. Sample required.
2000 Wagon Covers, to be made of 10-ounce cotton duck, 20½ inches wide, army standard, cut 15 feet long, four widths

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

THE DEAD PRISONER.

BY J. RIVIERE.

Not in the convict's cell, but in the cause
Of liberty he died, nor on the field
Where the impatient charger tramps and paws
The bloody ground, where thundering cannon shield
The right against the onslaught of the wrong—
Not these the scenes his eyelids closed amongst:—

But where the fiendish vengeance of the foe,
A secret policy withheld the bread
Of starving life, and darkly dealt the blow
Of treachery on the brave, where slowly spread
The agiare of famine o'er a noble band
Till hushed the heart and fell the wasted hand!

Oh! thou eternal Ruler of the skies
Whose power moulds the shapeless lives of men,
Links to the chain of human destinies!
I hear unnumbered voices from the glen,
The hills and forests, leaning from the tomb
Of patriots, summoning the murderer's doom!

"Victory lies within the chivalric brave.
Press on, ye legions of the coming light!
Roll on their tyrant hearts wave after wave
Of living valor! we can see the night
Streaked with the glory of an early dawn;
God is along with you, press on! press on!"

And earth has heard the call, and it shall rise
In moral majesty in tongues of flame
The words of iron. It shall never lose
An accent of the suffering and the shame
Of odious tyranny has wrung from men,
Whose souls unloosed, leap from our arms again

A tear is on thy grave, departed one!
Thine shall no longer be the soldier's fate,
To battle and to suffer. Thou art gone
To the rewards that glorifying wait
The fearless and the true. A nation's love
Hovers the patriot's honored sod above.

And yet to me, it comes, a sombre cloud,
Whose black pall trails along my lowly path;
I feel its darkness, though my heart is proud,
And beats with livelier joy, that freedom hath
The offering of thy wavering spirit's breath,
And hath bestowed, its all-atoning death.

Thy failings are forgotten in the gift,
Noblest of charities, thy life to right;
One fault we don't forgive a reproving light.
Thine was a generous hand to hearts in grief,
Who in thy death-throes gave the craved relief!

BALTIMORE, December 1, 1864.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE IN 1864.

BY ALFRED TRAMPLE.

The pathetic ballad of "Bingen on the Rhine," attributed to Mrs. Norton, has little literary merit; but, like many heart-songs, had lingered a long while in my ears, so that when, last August, the steamer *Hohenzollen*, on which I was a passenger, came in sight of the little town commemorated, I found myself unconsciously repeating the poem. Of all places on the Rhine, I had most wished to visit this. Not even the beautiful experience of a whole day upon the castellated river, passing the Seven Mountains, Ehrebreitstein, Lurlei, and jutting Rheingan,—abated my enthusiasm to stand in the streets of the Algerine soldier, and watch his townsfolk at their avocations. A hundred castles flitted by, half noticed, but when the little Mouse Tower shone whitely in the grey waters, I roused myself to mark a pleasant village, nestling at the foot of a tower-crowned precipice.

At first sight it was very prosaic. A row of stately modern hotels, bearing such hard Saxon titles as "The Victoria," "The White Horse," "The Bellevue," and "The Englischer Hof," stood on the border of the river, and told much of the real German sentiment, and when I landed, rows of waiters in white aprons cried to me, in French and English, to enter the portal made reverend and expensive by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, or handed down in history and signboards as the place where the Duke of *Dumbfizzle* drank till he was boozy. Passing these pretentious excrescences, I paced up a sinuous street, devoid of sidewalks, till I gained the paved area or square in the heart of the place. A mossy fountain, fed from a high hill behind the village, called the Rochers capelle, threw its several jets into an old stone basin, whence the gossips and girls of Bingen drew their drinking water. Around it rose the high stone houses, yellowishly white, pierced with many narrow windows, and boasting steep roofs abpeaked gables, out of whose double rows of dormers leered the idle citizens. Of all the sleepy towns I had seen, Bingen was the sleepiest; old Rip Van Winkle would have found little change in it, had he dozed there a hundred years, except the addition of steamboats on the Rhine, ar I the rush of steam cars over the Lake Bridge. And as for the troops entering it with "glad and gal lant tread," they would have made a truly incredible sensation.

I entered a little wine-house, opposite the fountain, and called for a bottle of Nierstein. Four or five plethoric old fellows were smoking porcelain pipes at sundry tables, talking in their buzzy, high Dutch fashion, of the importance of uniting Germany, of the tyranny of Bismarck, of the cowardice of the Diet, and of the general glory of Faderland. While the philosophic acumen of the Teuton kind, and their domestic virtues—wife-strapping omitted—have always been pleasant to me, I must say that their national spirit is of the windiest and "gabbiest" description. They are like the coal they consume, always in a ferment, and quite as heavy and inactive. Since the feudal time, they have been singing about German unity; but all their revolutions were vapory, like that of 1848, and their inertia is of the extremest character. Here were the old Bingen burghers, growing resolute over their potations, while above their heads hung portraits of Schiller and Goethe, and the Emperor of Austria, and the Duke of Darmstadt (whose subjects they are), to remind them that their grandfathers were equally noisy and empty.

But still there was something very soothing to me in the slowness of these and their town. We Americans push so irreverently towards rest that the torpidity of these honest old souls lulled me into their own contentedness. I joined them in a pipe, and read the Mayence newspaper by the window, and watched the blue stockings of the girls filing their pitchers at the fountain, and wondered if they were all to marry, and become mothers, and die in the same dozy old place, and if any of them were worth one's while to carry her over the sea, and show how *our* "soldiers of the legion" go buzzing towards the border.

A few lean dogs, whose ancestors had run around the same fountain in the same sedate way; centuries before, darted now and then at a citizen-cat, or a brood of gabbling chickens, or at some flaxen haired urchin in wooden shoes, and for a moment made existence lively in the neighborhood. I cannot say that any beauty charmed me, though I am always susceptible. There were many buxom damsels going to and fro, and the largeness of their hands and feet was probably no greater than that of their hearts; but not even the blueness of their Saxon eyes, or the golden stiletto—sign of unbetrothed virginity—which pierced their braided tresses of brown, moved me on the fact that Bingen was quite picturesque, merely orderly, but confoundedly slow.

's village numbers about seven thousand tants, though, owing to the largeness of the tenements, it does not cover the ground of an American hamlet of as many hundred, and five minutes' walk will take one through its longest diameter. It was quite a town in the time of the Romans, and is mentioned by Tacitus, while some Italian immigrants raised it to its greatest prosperity as early as the fourteenth century. Here, while Columbus was seeking a new world, before a white man stood upon our continent, before Boston was anything but a wilderness, Bingen held this site and grew its light wine along the terraced precipice, and had her little revolutions with feudal lord, bishop, and ns. Does it not make us a trifle ashamed gh pretensions to change in a generation on of the world, while this old town has and accomplished so little? Believe ow, dear reader, wider experience ization travels in a circle; and whisofe retus we can give it only hinges Le for O'Ha the centre, call it what we n of the old —stands fixed, and shortens m bring the s. All our Yankee enterprise might have ry, our driving metropolis there was nothin lengthen the lives of our bad character of d pestilence, or substitso suggested his de sions of man any n in veigled, and so forth satisfactory civiliza were not to be humbug cussed n found Arnold and e which overhangs d no doubt about Thompso one must pay a be aught in the act The hospitality of ; had asked no questi ones of our against him; and upon b crumbling to say anything in his sleeve, crossis head. "What will he ll and stopg barrister in front of me. ood" mellow ," said the friend he addressed slabs, but what a good-looking fellow ch at apel ry. at York Castle is panelled in at At lised a good height from the ground ver in this sort of gangway there is to the he d could only see the back of the ba

battlements of the donjon of Ehrenfels; to the right, looking up the stream, sat the town of Rudesheim, a thing of crumbling walls and edifices, where a naughty girl, who preferred a sweetheart to a convent, jumped into the river instead, and found herself famous and drowned. But *down* the Rhine the prospect widened and grew wonderful. I saw the tops of many feudal strongholds, reddened in the sunset, with the wooded ridges beneath them turning sere in their season, and the garnered wheat at their bases shining like stacks of spears. White sails dropped down the current; pale villages dotted the margin; the sky overhead was flecked, and striped, and spangled, as if a fleet of ships were cruising in heaven, and trailing in their pennons gorgeous emblazonings. How soft was the air! how sonorous the summer breeze! how calm and stately the grey Rhine, marching seaward as if conscious that it was the queen river of Europe! And how thrilled was I, a wayfarer and a stranger, to stand upon its margin, as by some grand, wide-open book, full of my story and illustration, and with my finger trace its weird career from antiquity to Christianity, from reverend and unintelligible fable to tradition, to history, to civilization, to the all-baffling present!

SQUINT GOES ON 'CHANGE.

Finance Extraordinary.

Mr. Job Dobbs, the famous Colorain oil speculator, is a member of the merchants' exchange, and yesterday he invited me to go "on 'change" with him, and I went. I had my misgivings, before starting, that I shouldn't get along very well; for, the truth is, I'm a great deal heavier on science, and oil investigations, than I am on finance; but I went. I found the hall so full that you couldn't take more than half a breath at a time. Having been out in the country for several weeks, among the silent rocks, and trees, coquetting with nature, and pumping oil, I was entirely unprepared for the babeldom that greeted my ears. Everybody was talking to everybody at once, without waiting for anybody to answer; all of which made me forget where I was, and what I was about—and caused me to tread upon several hundred toes, and to dip over any quantity of inkstands. Eventually, however, I recovered my calmness, and could look about with some degree of confidence. Things, I, this week's do—moping about here like a fool. I must talk finance, and be one of 'em.

Noticing that every other man was chewing wheat, I carelessly sauntered to a table, put a fistful into my mouth, and commenced to masticate—likewise. After chewing for about ten minutes, I began to feel like a business man, and therefore commenced operations. My nearest neighbor was a venerable man busily engaged in figuring at a desk. I remarked to him that there was a good deal of stir about the room, to which he agreed, but kept on figuring. Nothing daunted, I tried him again. Says I (swallowing a portion of the wheat, and rolling the rest to one side of my mouth), "Do you think the present issue of National Currency sufficient to cancel the compound interest on the five-twenty bonds?" He looked at me as much as five minutes—during which time I perspired freely—and then replied by laughing gruffly in my face.

I must say that this reception rather flustered me; but I took another chew of wheat, and began to look around once more. I asked one fine-looking man if he thought the plan of buying short for the purpose of liquidating sight drafts at maturity was going to pull the wool over the eyes of the people much longer; and he replied by asking me what Lunatic Asylum I belonged to! Before I could knock the miscreant down he was gone.

Mr. Dobbs introduced me to the Secretary of the Board. The policy of Mr. Fessenden was touched upon. Says the Secretary:—"Do you think this policy should be maintained by us financiers?" ("us financiers" pleased me much, and gave me confidence). Says I:—"The fact is, Fessenden means well, but his upper story is light. I don't think his policy ought to be sustained, unless he'll throw his collaterals upon the market, reduce them to interest-bearing coupons, and make them a legal tender for all dues, except oil dividends." The Secretary said he wished I'd excuse him a moment, and I didn't see him any more.

I overheard one gentleman tell a chap "to come round to the Second Board." "Ah," says I to him in my blandish manner, "You said something about 'board;' it's awful high, ain't it? I think anybody that'll charge twelve dollars a week for board ought to be published." "Do you belong to this Board?" said he. "No, sir," said I. "Well," said he, "I'm durned glad you don't!" and, after remarking that I'd better go home, he turned his back on me.

If I said these repeated checks had no effect on me, I should tell an infernal lie. I felt a little discouraged, but determined not to give it up so. A little knot of dignified, spectacled gentlemen sat at a table in the office. Cocking my hat on one side of my head, and inserting my thumbs into the armholes of my vest, I approached the party and inquired the price of gold, at the same time jingling a bunch of keys in my pocket. The party seemed annoyed; but answered my question. I then pompously asked the price of silver. "Do you wish to buy coin or have you some to sell?" asked one of the group. "I have a lot of silver to dispose of," replied I, slamming down a Mexican silver dollar upon the table.

I noticed that the party whispered together, and that one of them left the room; but, conscious of my financial purity, I was not afraid. In about five minutes afterwards, however, I was arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money, handcuffed, and dragged towards the door. I had unwittingly tried to sell a pewter coin, and this was the result. Fortunately Mr. Dobbs' influence got me free. Rather a tragical termination to my first speculation; but this persecution only emboldened me. A number of business blocks were coming near. I drew familiarly nigh, and, coolly staring at the group, listened to their conversation.

Finding that there was no opening for me, I thought I'd make one, and accordingly fired the following shot across their bows:—"It is evident to every dispassionate observer, that if Mr. Fessenden continues this issue of gold-bearing bonds, the practice of cashing sight drafts will be discontinued, unless the capture of Hood's money chest should render gold as plenty as toads after a shower. Still—" "Hold on!" said one of the bloods; "are you fond of life?" I replied in the affirmative. "Then," said he, "don't you interrupt us again with your gibberish, or there'll be a coroner's inquest here in less than twenty minutes!"

I went sorrowfully in search of Dobbs. As soon as I found him, I burst into tears, and sobbed forth:—"Oh that I had been educated at the Commercial College!" Dobbs said that I had better go home, and I did so. SQUINT.

Cincinnati Times.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended to be used in conjunction with or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in complaints of a similar character, such as all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain. Instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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Composed of simp's vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate. Its function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They are easily used at any age and at any period, *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.
To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT: the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them announced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One to-be will cure General Debility.
A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.
A few doses restore the organs of generation.
From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restore the appetite.	
Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.	CCCCC
A few doses cure the low spirited.	CCCCCC
One bottle restores mental power.	CC CC
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.	CC 60
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.	CC CC
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THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency, restoring sexual power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

They cure Impotency, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by promoting the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $2. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $2. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a ray of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

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We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no mineroals.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in lieu of those — those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—as the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled men. Ask for CHEROKEE MEDICINES, and take no others.
Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.
If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and, full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.
Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.
We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.
Address all letters and orders to Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 68 LIBERTY Street, New York.
Sold wholesale and retail by DYOTT & CO.,
9-24-3m No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to have rivaled roses blend;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vile to make amends;
If with high honor to be dowed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Without life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasure;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you the world see,
Take my advice, and wish for all three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's Office, No. 618 SPRUCE STREET; price $1 each. 6-6

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, a case by the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2 Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered to the public as a positive cure,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity blood or whom you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Uterated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down Pains of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 75 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is also acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of your brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"Post Hospital, Fort Marshall,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan's Gift' and 'Secret Remedies' in the most customary cases, that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.
10-12-3m

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this peri od females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c. Now all cases of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10 1-3m

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE
CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!
Price $2, Male or Female.
Sent by mail to any address.
C. PRICE ROSE,
Box 2056 Post Office.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
10-1-3m No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

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MOBILE.

GEN. DAVIDSON'S ADVANCE.

Rebel Fears for the Safety of the City.

GREAT ALARM IN ALABAMA

CALL TO ARMS FROM GOVERNOR WATTS.

From the Whig.

The *Appeal* of the 18th says that various sensational rumors as to the situation around Mobile were current in Montgomery that day, but it is convinced the Yankees have no force at Mobile as yet unless it was landed from their fleet. The raiding party in southern Mississippi had not reached the Mobile and Ohio railroad on the 16th, as a despatch from Senatobia shows the lines were undisturbed on that day. They did not leave Augusta, Perry county, Miss., until Friday last. This point is about fifty miles from the railroad.

The *Gazette* of the 17th instant says they will hardly be able to reach the Mobile road before to-day or to-morrow. General GARDNER is still accumulative troops to meet them, and we presume General MAURY is doing the same thing at Mobile. They are marching for Mobile 5500 strong. SCOTT and others have turned up in the right place, and warm work may be expected in two or three days. Unless there is a strong column to co-operate with the one referred to by the *Gazette*, Mobile is in no danger. The Federals have not designed an attack in all probability.

The latest official intelligence received at Montgomery stated that the raiders above mentioned had at last accounts changed their course and were marching in the direction of Pascagoula.

The following stirring proclamations have been published—

TO THE MEN AND BOYS OF MIDDLE AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Dec. 11.—Mobile is threatened with attack both by land and water. A large force of the enemy is approaching Mobile through Mississippi, and are now within a short distance of the city. My information leads me to believe that an attempt will be made by the Yankee boats to pass our fortifications in the harbor of Mobile. This attack must be met and defeated. All the forces under my command have been ordered to their proper places to aid in repelling this effort of the foe. We need more men.

I appeal to you to go at once to Mobile. Transportation and arms will be furnished. I shall be there to command you and share with you whatever fate may be yours. Every consideration of patriotism and property, liberty and honor, prompt an immediate rally to defend your state. Come in companies, squads or singly. One more effort and our cause is safe. Tennessee is redeemed. Georgia soon will be. Mississippi is aroused. Shall Alabama be a laggard in this race of honor and glory? I will not believe it. Your fellow citizen,

[Signed.] T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

The enemy, driven by the gallantry of the noble army of Hood from your borders, now seek your southern coast and threatens Mobile, within twenty miles of your gate city, the key to the valley of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. He is held for a time in check by the gallant MCCULLOCH, but his numbers are too few, and the men under DICK TAYLOR, the hero of the West, are not sufficient to drive back the vandal hordes. There are enough of those whose plantations will be laid waste, and whose means of support will be destroyed if Mobile falls to repel the foe and punish his rashness, if those who are exempt by law will rally to his rescue. By the pride of your manhood; by the fame of your fathers; by the gallant name of Alabamians on every field; by the virtues of your wives, mothers, daughters, and grandmothers, I call upon Alabamians, old men and boys, to make one effort for their deliverance and protection.

You are exempt and so am I. I will go with you in any capacity in which you may wish me to serve, but let us go at once. Come in companies, or squads, or singly. Rendezvous at Selma, Opelika, Talladega, or Montgomery, and rations and transportation will be furnished to Mobile. Bring such weapons as you may have on hand which will answer for attack or defence.

I am authorized by his Excellency, GOV. WATTS to make the appeal and to tender my services for the defense of Mobile. Let it not be said that our chief city has been lost through our supineness and indifference. Alabamans to the rescue! A prompt response will make our term of service short and we can return to the enjoyments of homes freed from the danger of a cruel foe.

[Signed.] DUFF C. GREEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, Ala.
Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1864.

THE DRAFT IN INDIANA.

Order of Governor Morton for Additional Volunteers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, December, 24, 1864.—In pursuance of the call of the President of the United States, under date of 20th instant, for three hundred thousand volunteers, eleven (11) regiments of infantry—one regiment from each Congressional District—will be raised in Indiana to serve for one year.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

A Chief Recruiting Officer for each Congressional District will be designated by the Governor. This officer will have the general management of recruiting in his district. He will be expected to canvas the several counties within his jurisdiction, assist in raising the companies, and render such services as may be necessary for the speedy organization of the regiment.

Recruiting officers with authority to recruit in designated districts will be appointed upon satisfactory recommendation, showing the following facts:—

1. That the applicant intends, in good faith, to go into the service, and as evidence of such intention he will be required to sign a regular enlistment roll, and deposit the same in the Adjutant-General's office.
2. That he is physically qualified for active duty in the field.
3. That he is a man of fair standing and good moral character.
4. That he is in no way connected or interested with bounty or substitute agents, or employed *for pay* to fill quotas of counties or sub-districts.

Persons who have heretofore been in the service must show that they have been honorably discharged.

Resigned officers cannot be recommissioned until the disability occasioned by resigning is removed by the War Department.

Recruiting commissions will authorize officers to enlist recruits, and hold them until regularly mustered in, and to do such other necessary and proper acts as may be required to raise the troops called for. Officers will be confined in recruiting to the districts for which they are commissioned, and will only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay-rolls of their respective companies, when raised.

BOUNTIES AND CREDITS.

The Government bounty provided by law under this call is one hundred dollars, one-third of which will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer, when the company is completed.

Each enlisted man will also be entitled to such county and township bounty as may be offered by the county or sub-district to which he is credited on the muster-in rolls, and the residence of the enlisted man, as shown by the enlistment roll, will fix the place of his credit on any future draft that may be made.

RENDEZVOUS.

The general rendezvous for all the troops raised under these orders, will be at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis. No district camps will be established, but the place where the District Provost Marshal's Office is located will be considered recruiting headquarters for the district.

The regiments to be raised will be designated as follows:—

Number.	*Recruiting Headquarters*	*District.*
143d Regiment	Evansville	First.
144th Regiment	Jeffersonville	Second.
145th Regiment	Columbus	Third.
146th Regiment	Greensburg	Fourth.
147th Regiment	Richmond	Fifth.
148th Regiment	Indianapolis	Sixth.
149th Regiment	Terre Haute	Seventh.
150th Regiment	Lafayette	Eighth.
151st Regiment	Laporte	Ninth.
152d Regiment	Kendallville	Tenth.
153d Regiment	Wabash	Eleventh.

By command of O. P. MORTON,
W. H. H. SERRELL, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.
A. A. G. of Indiana.

Losses of Hood's Army.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—Official information from Nashville states that Hood's losses from the 15th to the 23d of this month are as follows:—

Killed, 2650
Wounded, 9720.
Prisoners, exclusive of wounded, 5679.

With the wounded, the prisoners amount to about 13,000.

Forty-nine guns were captured from the infantry, and eight guns from the cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

Battle with the Indians—Five Hundred Killed.

We have been favored with a copy of the Denver (Colorado) *News*, of December 8, giving full accounts of the recent severe battle between Colorado troops and the Cheyenne Indians, in which the latter were surprised, after a forced march of forty miles, and an entire tribe almost exterminated, including several distinguished chiefs. The official report is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO, IN THE FIELD, CHEYENNE COUNTY, SOUTH BEND, BIG SANDY, November 29.—To Major General S. R. CURTIS, Fort Leavenworth:—General:—By the last ten days my command has marched three hundred miles—one hundred of which the snow was two feet deep. After a march of forty miles last night, I, at daylight this morning, attacked a Cheyenne village of one hundred and thirty lodges, from nine hundred to one thousand warriors strong. We killed Chief Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Little Robe, and between four and five hundred other Indians; captured between four and five hundred ponies and mules. Our loss is nine killed and thirty-eight wounded. All did nobly. I think I will catch some more of them about eighty miles on Smoky Hill. We found a white man's scalp, not more than three days old, in a lodge. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Col. Com'g District of Colorado,
and First Indian Expedition.

Private letters give the following additional particulars:—

Our loss is (8) eight killed, one missing, and about forty wounded. The Indian loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 500; I think about 300, between 500 and 600 Indian saddles, over 150 lodges, with all their camp equipage, Black Kettle, White Antelope, One Eye, and other chiefs, are among the killed. I think this the severest chastisement ever given to Indians in battle on the American continent. Our men fought with great enthusiasm and bravery, but with some disorder. There are plenty more Indians within a few days' march.

Another letter says:—

We start for another band of red skins, and shall fight differently next time. I never saw more bravery displayed by any set of people on the face of the earth than by those Indians. They would charge on a whole company singly, determined to kill some one before killed themselves. We, of course, took no prisoners, except John Smith's son, and he was taken suddenly ill in the night, and died before morning.

I shall leave here, as soon as I can see our wounded safely on the way to the hospital at Fort Lyon, for the villages of the Sioux, which are reported about eighty miles from here on the Smoky Hill, and three thousand strong—so look out for more fighting. I will state to the consideration of gentlemen who are opposed to fighting the red murderers, that I was shown by my chief surgeon the scalp of a white man taken from the lodge of one of the chiefs, which could not have been more than two or three days taken; and I could mention many more things to show how these Indians, who have been drawing Government rations at Fort Lyon, are and have been acting.

THE INVADER OF KENTUCKY.

Rebel General Lyon.

The Rebel General Lyon, who is represented in late telegraphic despatches to have been encountered and defeated at Ashbysburg, and again at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is a native of that State, having been born in one of the counties lying along the Cumberland river. His father, Hon. Chittenden Lyon, who has been dead for many years, represented for several terms in Congress the district which afterwards returned Hon. Linn Boyd as Congressional representative for sixteen or eighteen years.

General Lyon was a captain in the United States army, resigned at the commencement of the war, and took service in aid of the Rebel cause as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment raised in his native section. The transfer of the Colonel (Henry C. Burnett) to the Confederate States Senate, raised Lyon to the rank of regimental Commander, and he has recently been made Brigadier General, in consideration of his services in entering Kentucky and mustering a force of a thousand or twelve hundred new recruits into his ranks. While acting as Colonel, he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, (where he was captured) and other heavy engagements that have been fought in the West.

Quantrell.

It is undoubtedly a fact that this notorious brigand has the consumption, and was so much out of health all summer as to be unable to follow his ordinary occupation. Price found him on his retreat near Sni Hills. He entreated Price *to take him along with his army South*, as he wanted to be delivered from Kansas troops. He was removed in an ambulance in Price's retreating columns, and was seen by prisoners from the Topeka Regiment frequently. Todd and Billy Anderson are dead. Quantrell is sick beyond all hope of recovery, and other leading brigands have been killed. Many of their allies, who have all along been secreting these bushwhackers, have fled South, and we are told their wives are following them. We hope for peace on the border if a few more pawpaws should leave.—*Lawrence Tribune, December 7th.*

MULLER'S CABMAN IN JAIL.

The "blood money" that goes to the cabman, Matthews, (the chief witness against Muller, and who receives the reward offered for the murderer,) burns his fingers, and serves him right. No doubt he spoke some truth, and much that was not. He is in Horsemonger Lane Jail for debt, and detainers are lodged against him for at least £300, and he is to get but three hundred for his pains. I am told he has infinitely a more repulsive face and countenance than had his victim, the defunct Muller. So goes the world. There is some poetical justice among all the "wrong and outrage with which earth is filled."

—The principal clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives was presented by the subordinate clerks at the close of the last session with a suit of clothes which cost fifteen hundred dollars in Rebel money.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB show in their performances a steadily increasing interest and progressive improvement. Mr. Jarvis carries everything before him in his inimitable piano performances; his wonderful facility of execution is the universal theme of conversation in musical circles, and the quickness are quite alive with excitement and enthusiasm, at finding a new sensation. Mr. Guertner has also won many admirers by his graceful bowing, sweet tone, and brilliant execution. The programme for holiday week is the most attractive yet offered. It contains a Sonata, for piano and violincello, by Beethoven; a Fantasia, for violin, by David; Ballade, by Tobler, and Saltarella, by Heller, to be performed by Jarvis, and a Mozart Quintette, by the Club. This selection is adapted to the popular taste, and capacity of understanding and and appreciation, and will doubtless attract a large company.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF THE ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY.—This institution takes a benefit on Thursday evening next. The bill selected for the occasion is an excellent one, and should attract a large audience, apart from the merit of the claims of the Library. *Aladdin* will be given complete, with Miss Effie Germon as the hero, Mr. Stone as the funny "Kazrac," and Miss Kate Pennoyer, the celebrated danseuse, in a number of new and beautiful terpsichorean efforts. It has been arranged also to have an olio of Ethiopian minstrelsy, and the performance will conclude with the laughable comedietta, entitled *Your Life's in Danger*, with Mr. Walter Lennox and Miss Annie Ward in the principal roles. Choice seats may be secured this (Tuesday) evening and to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, from the committee, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, N. Sixth street, below Race, and at the box office of the Theatre during Thursday. All the friends of the Order and of the Library should be present on this occasion.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The success of Miss Western is not astonishing, when we recollect the great genius and versatility which this charming young actress possesses, yet, it is remarkable, from the fact that such genius and unqualified success is seldom, if ever known. On Christmas (Monday) night, more than three thousand people were unable to gain admission. In order to accommodate this great mass of disappointed ones, the *French Spy* will be given again to-morrow night, and for the last time. This evening Miss Western appears in the Celeste protean drama of *Satan in Paris*, in which she will sustain six distinct characters; the performance of to-night will terminate with the drama of the *Evil Eye*.

MR. D. D. HOME—sometimes called "Hume"—the great spiritual medium, fresh from the crowned heads of Europe, will give a select reading this evening, at the Assembly Building. The simple announcement of this fact will, no doubt, insure a full attendance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SERIOUS RIOT IN PORT RICHMOND.—Some dissatisfaction has existed for some time past among the Irish residents of Richmond, in the upper part of the city. What the quarrel was about it is impossible to say, but it appears to have resulted from something in relation to the "old country." The affair which we are about to narrate, would have proved more serious, although it is serious enough, had it not been for the promptness of Sergeant TYNON and the police in the Nineteenth Ward Station House. Two classes of Irish seem to live in Richmond. One party inhabits Williams street, and the other party Cumberland street.

On Sunday afternoon a riotous battle took place between these people in Richmond, which was of the first carnage, for the ringleaders urged their forces to renew the fight yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. At the appointed hour about four hundred Irish appeared at the foot of Cumberland street, armed with pistols, billies, clubs and other weapons, and the fight commenced.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and floors of people assembled with a respectful distance of the battle-ground to witness the fight, which lasted for an hour or more. The result of the fight was one young man named Irving, some few hip, and a number wounded in every imaginable way. Eyes were blackened, noses cut heads broken, &c.

Information of the riot was sent to the Nineteenth Ward Station House, when Sergeant TYNON, with about twenty officers, proceeded within a short distance of where the fight was going and squads of five and six men were despatched in different directions to break up the disturbance, which was finally accomplished. It was impossible to make any arrests, for it is had been attempted the officers would have been severely handled. At one time the affair threatened to be a serious one and would, no doubt, have extended had it not been for the timely arrival of the officers.

Officer GILL succeeded in arresting one man named JAMES O'LEARY, who is said to be a ringleader in one of the parties. He was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station House with his head badly cut, and had it not been for medical attendance his life would not have been saved.

After the disturbance had ceased a large force of policemen were left in the neighborhood to quell any further outbreaks.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Yesterday afternoon the President of the Christian Commission, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., was the recipient of a handsome present from the secretaries and Clerks attached to the central office of the Commission, in this city. The testimonial consisted of a magnificent imperial quarto photograph album, manufactured at the Photograph Album establishment of W. W. HARDING, No. 326 Chesnut street. It is gotten up in the finest style and presents a beautiful appearance.

The donors proceeded yesterday afternoon to the residence of Mr. STUART, where the presentation was made in a few appropriate remarks by Rev. A. G. MCAULEY. Mr. STUART, who was evidently taken by surprise, expressed his appreciation of the gift, and said that the affair was so entirely unexpected to him that he had no speech to make. It was something which he could always look upon as a highly valued, and hand down as an heirloom in his family.

It is the intention of the donors to procure the photographs of all the members of the Commission, and also of all the members of the Committees attached to the Commission throughout the United States, together with the autographs, and place them in the Album. When this is done, it will make the testimonial doubly valuable.

CHRISTMAS BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—On Saturday evening Mr. W. E. SINN, the lessee and manager of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, tendered to the entire corps of employees of the house, a very handsome feast, comprising all of the good things of the season. Tables laden with pound cake, egg-nogg, mixtures, etc., were set to the full length of the stage; and the affair passed off in the most delightful manner. Besides the "people" of the Chesnut Street company, a number of persons from the Arch Street Theatre and Academy of Music were present as invited guests. Mr. Sinn, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bingfield and others, answered as they were toasted; and Mr. Roberts sang "The Flag of our Union" with much spirit, the entire company joining in the chorus. The toast to the "Public Press" was responded to by Mr. L. W. Wallace, of the *Evening Telegraph*. "The health of Leonard Grover, the opera king" was duly honored at the prompting of Mr. Frank Monsaunt. The delighted participants of Mr. Sinn's hospitality, took leave of him about midnight, expressing every wish for his future happiness as a man, and his success as a manager.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT.—This morning George Harris, a colored soldier, was arraigned before Alderman Patchel, upon the charge of shooting Officer William Steel, of the Eighth Ward. The affair happened about 6 o'clock, last evening, at Tenth and Locust streets. The officer was endeavoring to persuade some drunken men to peacefully retire, when Harris came along. Looking at the officer, he uttered an oath, and threatened to shoot, at the same time drawing a large cavalry pistol. The officer, in self-defense, also drew a pistol, but Harris was too quick. He fired, and the ball took effect in the left arm of the officer, inflicting a severe and painful wound. Harris then attempted to run. The officer fired at him but missed his mark. Officer Wood came up, and overtaking Harris, locked him up until this morning, when he was committed to await the result of injuries inflicted.

OUR VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOONS.—Few of the many noble works with which Philadelphia has clothed itself, as with a garment, now the beginning of rebellion, have done more good or won more praise than the Refreshment Saloons. Their praise is in all of the States, and diffused through all of our streets. The committees having them in charge appeal to-day for aid to enable them to carry on their work. We are confident that the appeal will not be made in vain, and only notice the request now in order that it may be more certainly brought to the notice of the intelligent and humane. Funds can be sent to any of the committee who are known to be attached to either institution.

A GRAB GAME.—John Kennedy, aged fifteen years, was committed by Alderman Massey this morning to answer the charge of the larceny of $125 from the store of Daniel B. Deitz, at No. 1333 Callowhill street. Mr. Deitz was making up his bank account, and had several hundred dollars lying in his desk. Kennedy and a number of customers were in the store at the time. Watching an opportunity, the lad made a haul and ran, making his escape. When arrested, he had disposed of most of the money, having bought two suits of clothes and given some away. He was held to await trial.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Connelly has been committed by Alderman Pancoast upon the charge of attempting to commit a highway robbery. A night or two since he followed a man who had a pair of boots slung over his shoulder. At Fifteenth and Race streets Connelly laid hold on him and endeavored to drag him up an alley. The man hallooed and a police, who happened to be at the corner, hastened to the spot and necked the rascal.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.—An unknown man was found lying on the Germantown road at Ninth and Brown streets last night, having been run over, and had his neck broken and one of his hands cut off. He is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches in height, dark hair and moustache, dark rib coat, army blue pants, black boots, hat, woollen undershirt, and a small silver watch in his pocket. The Coroner took charge of the body.

CHRISTMAS.—At the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, yesterday, a number of paroled prisoners arrived and were entertained, most of whom passed through to their homes in the east—a number remained, who belong to different parts of the State, and partook of a Christmas dinner at the Saloon. At noon a salute was fired from Fort Brown, in honor of Sherman's triumphant march and victory in the acquisition of Savannah.

HOTEL THIEVES.—Stealing overcoats from hotels is quite common among thieves. They watch the boarders when they go in to take their meals, as it is at that time they generally leave their heavy clothing hanging on the outside. Three of these scamps, named David Crawford, George Moore and Charles Wilson, were arrested at Manayunk yesterday. They were committed by Alderman Gibson.

RATHER COOL.—This morning William Convery was committed, in default of $2000 bail, by Alderman Shoemaker, to answer the charge of assault and battery. A gentleman was quietly passing by America and Jefferson streets yesterday afternoon, when Convery, "for fun," as he said, stepped up and knocked him down. Tricks of this kind are often practised by the roughs.

LARCENY OF CITY PROPERTY.—This morning Edward Kelley was before Alderman Pancoast, upon the charge of stealing the belt and club of Officer Simler. They were taken from the officer at Seventeenth and Vine streets, about a week since, while he was endeavoring to make an arrest. They were subsequently found hid away in Kelley's house. He was committed for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a descent was made on a disorderly bawdy house, back of No. 244 Chester street, kept by one Jenny Alley. Jenny and five others, three of whom were young men, aged about 18 and 19, were taken into custody. Jenny was held by Alderman Jones to answer at Court, the others were placed upon their future good behavior.

IN THE OYSTER BUSINESS.—Two young men, giving the names of George Kellower and George Miller, broke into an oyster cellar at Front and Almond streets yesterday afternoon, and there were indulging in a grand feast of oysters. Their fun was cut short by the appearance of two policemen, who landed the worthies in the station house. They were sent to prison.

CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS YESTERDAY.—It was no fault of the people of the goodly city of Philadelphia that the streets of the city did not present yesterday the animated appearance that has from time immemorial characterized them on Christmas day, or any day selected to represent it by proxy. The people had unanimously resolved to "have a good time generally," and the glorious news from SHERMAN added materially to that commendable resolution.

Our citizens had every reason to feel jubilant; the march of events lately has been eminently calculated to produce that pleasant state of feeling in the breast of anybody, barring a "sympathizer," and our citizens not only felt jubilant, but possessed a desire to let other people see it, and what time or place could be more appropriate for exhibitions of natural joy or delight than Christmas day, on the streets of Philadelphia?

But the weather was in the way. It was miserably damp, dingy and rainy, and persistently kept on the other. The former were bent on enjoyment, the latter on "business," and heavily endeavored to withstand the "feelings of the fathers afore." The latter seemed determined to prevent the accomplishment of the desire on the part of the people as far as outdoor display was concerned, and tried its best to make them seek refuge inside the shelter of their own or other people's domicils.

We scarcely know which got the better of the other, for although the streets of the city suffered greatly in comparison with their appearance last, and on previous Christmas days, still the great number of persons that "circulated around," and who all appeared to be in excellent spirits, without any signs of "demoralization," was astonishing, when the determined stand taken by the weather is brought into consideration.

At all events, what was wanting on the streets was amply compensated for in the shape of indoor enjoyments. Private afternoon and evening parties were abundant. Family reunions were made cheerful by the presence of members of the family who, like a good deal of other people in such a bad humor, would have sought pleasure amid the excitements of out-of-door sport.

The different afternoon and evening places of amusement were literally packed with people, the crowds being turned away from the doors after a while, ready to try their luck elsewhere. Billiard saloons, refreshment saloons, restaurants, and concert saloons were well filled by that class of people whose proclivities induce them to seek the peculiar pastimes and enjoyments to be found in such places.

Taking it as a whole, the day was well observed, and notwithstanding the drawbacks everything went "merry as a marriage bell." There was a commendable absence of street disturbance, and few arrests were made during the entire day and evening, with the exception of the riot at Richmond, alluded to in another portion of the paper. But little intoxication was to be observable, a gratifying commentary on the morals of our young bloods, when we take into consideration that the day was just the kind of a one as calculated to create an appetite for whisky skins, eggnogs and kindred beverages.

HOUSING A NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—Yesterday morning the United States Hose Company housed a new and beautiful hose carriage. The members of the Company, preceded by BECK'S band, and drawing after them the new apparatus, paraded through a number of the principal streets, despite the unpropitious state of the weather. The new "machine" is painted maroon color, picked tastefully with gold and elaborately ornamented with gold and silver devices. The entire affair reflects much credit on the good taste of the Company.

SOLDIER'S BODY ARRIVED.—The body of Captain John C Oberlueffer, who was killed recently near City Point, arrived in this city this morning, and will be buried from his residence.

THE SWEDISH FRIGATE.—The Swedish frigate *Vanardis* is still lying off the Navy Yard. She is preparing to start on another cruise.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, from its universally acknowledged superiority over all others in use, has become a popular household necessity. No home can be complete without it. It performs all that any other sewing machine in the world does, and more, and performs it better. It is easily learned, and so simple in mechanism that a child can understand it, and use it correctly. Every "Florence" machine sold, we may also state, is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *reduced prices, much below present cost of production*; our purchases having been made *for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods *new, fresh, and fashionable*, equal many made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
BENNETT & CO.

WINTER CLOTHING,
Winter Clothing,
At reduced prices,
At reduced prices,
Ready made,
Ready made,
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price, under the Continental.
At Charles Stokes & Co.'s One price, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

HOLIDAYS.—Persons desiring Photographs made for holiday gifts, will be suited by patronizing B. F. Reinson's gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles superbly executed. Go early. Days short.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

BUY YOUR COAL OF A. S. BOYER, Northern Yard, Northwest corner of Eighth and Master; or, Central Yard, No. 109 S. Broad above Vine street. Very best quality sold at both yards. Try it!

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 518 Chesnut street.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color, I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceased to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Procured only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

MOST REMARKABLE in its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

BURNDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS. Over 100 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember mean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, December 27.—Holders of Quercitron Bark are firm in their views, at $42 50 ₩ ton.

Cloverseed is scarce, and may be quoted at $14 50@14 75 ₩ 64 lbs. In Timothy there is but little doing, to fix prices. Flaxseed sells in small lots at $3 85@3 90 ₩ bush.

The Flour Market is devoid of vitality, and holders are less firm in their views. Buyers are indisposed to operate at present prices. The demand for shipment has fallen off, and the only sales reported are for the supply of the home trade at from $8 75 to 10 25 for superfine up to $13 50 for fancy brands, as in quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no sales to any extent have been reported.

The demand for Wheat is extremely limited, and the only sales to report are about 1400 bush. Pennsylvania red at $2 60@2 65, and white at $2 75@2 95. Rye is in steady demand at $1 72@1 73. Corn is but little inquired after; holders ask $1 58 for old yellow, and $1 68 for new do., but without sales. Oats move slowly; 1500 bush Pennsylvania sold at 92c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

For Whisky there is but a limited demand. Sales are reported at $2 25; some holders ask $2 30 but buyers refuse to give these figures.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FAMILY BIBLES!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket BIBLES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12-15 tf BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

PRESENTATION BOOKS OF A VALUABLE CHARACTER

Appleton's New American Cyclopedia.
Encyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, 2 vols.
Rebellion Record. By Frank Moore.
Washington Irving's Works—fine editions.
Cooper's Novels—Illustrated.
Dickens' Works—Illustrated.
Bancroft's United States.
Merivale's History of the Romans.
Gems from the Dresden Gallery.
Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries.
Lives of Princes of France, Age of Louis XIV.
Waverly Novels—Illustrated.
Shakespeare's Works.
Prescott's Works.
Bayard Taylor's Works.
Hood's Works.
Lord Bacon's Works—fine edition.
Hallam's Works—10 vols.

AT JAMES E. SIMONS' Book Rooms,
No. 25 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
N. B.—A liberal discount made on all purchases. 12-15-10t

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

12-20 3t No. 713 CHESNUT STREET

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL,

No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE.

warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

G. RUSSELL,

12-16-6t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, At M. BRENNAN'S New and Elegant Store,

No. 803 N. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, HANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-4m

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 18t

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS,
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS,
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS,

FINE GOODS,

AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.

A large stock, suitable for Presents.

JAMES E. BROWN,

TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,

No. 708 CHESNUT St.,

12 16 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

NEW GAMES AND PUZZLES.

The Rabbit in the Garden of Flowers, FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, $1 00.

THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,

ALACE OF SANTA CLAUS,

AND DOMINOS,

Nine Games and fifty Puzzles, for persons of all ages, $1 25,

AND

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND,

AND

HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

Nine Games and nine Puzzles, Historical, for persons of all ages, $1 50, are three beautiful Christmas Presents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
No. 715 MARKET Street.
SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.,
12-20 No. 23 N. SIXTH Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER, OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS, AT THE HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6 1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 06 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Fist, Gents',
Gold Fist, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pens Complete,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Specs,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Bands,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Sets of Studs,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Buttons,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Plated on genuine Albata metal